INSURANCE
Non-Indian Companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

VOL. XIX NO. 267- BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 16, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA BECOMES TARGET OF BASE ATTACK.

Die-hard Fusilade On R. T. C. Failure

GANDHIJI'S LETTER TO PREMIER.

Meston Indulges In Bluster.

GENERAL SMUTS ENTERS THE STAGE.

Lord Irwin Explains Importance Of Delhi Pact.

The Round Table Conference has been proclaimed to be a failure and the die-hard scribes and High Priests of Imperialism like Lord Meston have grasped the opportunity to vent their spleen against the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi.

NOT THIS WAY!

Mr. Brailsford, however, declares:—

"If India is destined to achieve responsible Government without another bitter struggle, it will be through another channel and by a different procedure."

WARNING TO BRITAIN.

Mr. Shiva Rao, on the other hand, warns the British people to beware how they send Gandhiji back empty-handed for, says he, "no other Indian leader, living or dead, can speak with the authority and influence that Gandhiji wields."

SMUTS ON THE SCENE.

The appearance of the Boer Statesman, Gen. Smuts, on the scene and the reported plain-speaking by Lord Irwin about the significance and implications of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement have added to the piquancy of the situation.

BRAILSFORD MOCKS AT MACDONALD.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 15

The Sunday papers admit that the Round Table Conference is a big failure. There is no more talk of the Premier rescuing it. Except "Reynold's Weekly", the rest have put Mahatma Gandhi's head on the charger for the dismal failure of the Conference.

MESTON'S BLUSTER.

According to Lord Meston the failure is due mainly to "Hinduism of the Orthodox or Brahminical type personified in Gandhi and the Congress remaining obdurate and the minorities having patiently, but with growing insistency renewed their claims. Never before have the scattered Indian minorities made common cause against the pretensions of Brahminism. They constitute simply, clearly the refusal to accept the unconditional Hindu domination of the Congress. If the minorities' claim is rejected Britain will be false to democracy. If, therefore, we are ever to put the management of India into the hands of the people as a whole, we must, for some considerable time, retain the directing and controlling power through a strong Central Government."

BACK TO SIMON!

"The Suday Times" in an editorial says that the present failure does not come as a surprise. It was expected despite Britain's best efforts to go very far to meet India's aspirations. The Indian leaders have frustrated Britain's noble aim. The paper characterises the Simon Report as a brilliant document and the present discussions go to prove that Britain must necessarily go back to it. Neither the failure nor whatever consequences it may have in India should deflect Britain from adopting the one course, namely, not to be enticed either to the right or to the left, but simply to keep straight on.

GANDHIJI TO BLAME!

"The Observer" though admitting the Conference to be a failure, believes that it is wiser to defer full comments while there is any chance whatever that something at the last moment may be salvaged from the wreck. The chief cause of the present deadlock, says the paper, is the refusal of Mahatma Gandhi to accept substantially the "Muslim Charter" including separate electorates or to meet the case of the "depressed" classes, and the Premier's offer to arbitrate is intrepid as well as generous.

NOT THIS WAY!

"The Reynolds Weekly" says that the Conference having failed, it affords a puzzling situation. Mr. Brailsford writes:—

"One does not know whether on its failure new hope can be built. India is asked for a large overdraft of confidence. Will she grant it or relapse into a fresh struggle?"

Mr. Brailsford believes that "if India is destined to achieve responsible Government without another bitter struggle, it will be through another channel and by a different procedure. With his usual instinct for drama the Premier has turned the communal problem to account and cleverly offered to the dejected Conference his services as arbiter of their differences. He wants another blank mandate, this time from India. At this rate the Unemployed Providence will be driven on the dole."

MAHATMA'S ULTIMATUM?

Letter Sent With Special Courier.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

After finishing his conversations with the Muslims at Ritz Hotel lasting for over three hours, Mahatma Gandhi returned to Knightsbridge without obtaining their signatures to the joint letter by the Hindu leaders asking the Prime Minister to arbitrate in the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh question.

LETTER TO PREMIER.

At 8-30 tonight Gandhiji sent with special courier an urgent letter to the Premier. It is understood that at the time of writing the letter none except Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was present.

STRICTEST SECRECY.

Though strictest secrecy is maintained over the letter, it is believed that the letter deals with his reasons for not signing the joint Hindu letter.

GANDHI-SMUTS-IRWIN TALKS.

It is understood that Gandhiji has also referred to his conversations with General Smuts, Lord Irwin, Dr. Sapru and Lord Lothian over the question of Provincial Autonomy.

CAN'T AVOID IT.

At great length the Mahatma has, in over two sheets, explained his position regarding the acceptance of Provincial Autonomy as a stepping-stone for immediate responsibility in the Centre. He has pointed out that Government cannot avoid responsibility at the Centre at the earliest possible date if they conceded autonomy to the Provinces.

After the despatch of the letter Gandhiji decided to take rest.

Blank Cheque To Premier

MALAVIYAJI'S LETTER

Arbitration Of Communal Question.

SIKHS DISSOCIATE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In view of the Premier's declaration yesterday that he was prepared to arbitrate in the communal question, leading delegates held several meetings to-day and discussed the form of the request to be made to the Premier.

MALAVIYAJI'S EFFORTS.

Pandit Malaviya, who has taken the initiative, has been collecting signatures to a letter which, it is understood, states that with a view to the continuation of the work of the Federal Structure Committee and reaching decisions, **the signatories will leave the settlement of the communal question to the Premier as far as it relates to Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs, other communities not being mentioned.**

THE SIGNATORIES.

The letter has hitherto been signed by Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Dr. Datta, Mr. Jamal Mahomed and Raja Narendranath. Efforts are being made to obtain the signatures of the Moslem delegates to the letter which will probably be despatched to-night or to-morrow with as many signatures as can be obtained.

It is understood that the Sikhs have not signed the letter, but contemplate addressing the Premier separately.

GANDHIJI TALKS TO MUSLIMS.

Mahatma Gandhi had a three-hour meeting with the Moslem delegation at the Ritz Hotel this evening. It is understood that the position in relation to the Premier's offer was considered and the result was inconclusive.—Reuter's R.T.C. Special.

MAHATMA SEES IRWIN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mahatma Gandhi had an interview with Lord Irwin to-day —Reuter's Special.

Irwin Interprets Delhi Pact

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is persistently reported that the Gandhi-Smuts conversations are concerned with something approaching a formula which General Smuts has carried from Mahatma Gandhi to the Prime Minister.

It is also rumoured that Lord Irwin has declared it his opinion that the Government cannot with-hold responsibility at the Centre in the declaration, having regard to the Delhi Pact which is like a treaty.

Confirmation of this declaration by Lord Irwin is, however, lacking.

MR. PANDIT TO MEET ROY.

Arrangements For Proper Defence.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 14.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Barrister-at-Law, has arrived here in order to interview M. N. Roy and arrange for his defence at the request of friends and sympathisers of Roy from Bombay, Calcutta, New York, London and Berlin. He will interview Roy to-morrow and later discuss questions relating to defence with Defence counsel with a view to putting up a strong defence consistent with Roy's international position.—A.P.

M. N. ROY'S LIFE.

PAMPHLET PROSCRIBED!

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Nov. 15

The C. P. Government have proscribed a pamphlet in Marathi entitled "Short Life History of M. N. Roy" edited by Mr. R. M. Pendse.

KAMALADEVI AND SAFIA SOMJI IN GAYA

Rousing Reception Accorded.

(From Our Correspondent.)
GAYA, November 15.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Miss Safia Somji accompanied by Dr. Hardiker arrived at Gaya this morning and were given a rousing reception. Large number of volunteers were present on the platform along with Kumarika Dee. They were taken in procession through the principal streets. Mrs Kamaladvei and Mis Safia had discussion with women workers. They addressed a women's meeting and later a public meeting in the evening. Special appeals were made for recruits to the Bombay Instructors' Camp.

GANDHI IS VOICE OF INDIA.

"Beware How You Send Him Empty-Handed," Warns Shiva Rao.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)
LONDON, Nov. 15.

Speaking at Brentford last night Mr. B. Shiva Rao said that the Round Table Conference was already declared a complete failure by the British Press. The lack of agreement among the Indian delegates was being put forward as the main cause of the failure as though unanimity on all points was possible in any country in the world. The redeeming feature was that a section of the British Press threw the blame of the Government for its refusal to declare how far it is willing to go in satisfying the Indian aspirations.

Mahatma Gandhi has a following in India to the extent which is not understood in this country. No other Indian leader, living or dead, could speak with the authority and influence that Mahatma Gandhi wields. To send him back to India empty-handed would have the effect of driving every section of progressive opinion into the Congress under his banner. How long can England thwart the movement for the liberty of 350 millions?

Mr. Shiva Rao admitted that the use of Black and Tan methods as in Ireland was a probability, but England will have to reckon the cost of such an effort, both financial and moral. Concluding Mr. Shiva Rao said that the Indian struggle could end only in one way, and that is the success of the movement. The British opposition would only imply that India's achievement of liberty would lie outside the British Empire.

Future Constitution Must Contain Declaration Of Rights.

LABOUR MEMORANDUM TO PREMIER.

Demand For Joint Electorates With Adult Franchise.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPANDENT).
LONDON, Nov. 14.

The inclusion in the constitution of a Declaration of Rights is advocated in a memorandum by Messrs. Joshi, Shiv Rao and Giri. They also ask that Labour Legislation should be Federal, Provincial and State Legislatures being empowered to legislate without infringing the authority of the Federal Legislature, which should be empowered to ratify the international Labour Conventions. The Memorandum favours joint electorates on the basis of adult suffrage.

WORKERS REPUDIATE COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the course of their memorandum to the Plenary Session of the Indian Round Table Conference, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri and B. Shiva Rao have outlined Indian Labour's demands. Their estimate is that industrial and agricultural labour is about sixty millions of the total population.

THE DEMANDS.

heir main demands are:—

(1) *Declaration of Fundamental Rights;*

(2) *Adult Suffrage;*

(3) *Labour Legislation as Federal Subject;*

(4) *Ratification of International Labour Conventions by the Federal Government.*

DOWN WITH COMMUNALISM.

They condemn communal electorates as likely to break the Indian Labour movement. They regard the problem of India to be economic and social and not communal. If adult suffrage and joint electorates are introduced, and no other interests are given special constituencies, they would not press for special representation of Labour.

T. U. S. AS CONSTITUENTS.

But failing any one of these conditions, Labour should have special representation and, in this connection they quote the Whitley Report. They want Indian Labour's representation through registered Trade Unions, while agricultural workers, they suggest, should have similar constituencies such as 'Kisan' Sabhas or similar workers' organisations.

RESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRE.

Labour Will Resist Postponement.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

Subsequent to, and arising out of, the Lansbury-Gandhi meeting yesterday, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Mr. Lee-Smith called on Mahatma Gandhi at Knightsbridge this morning. They conferred with Gandhiji regarding the attitude of the Labour Party delegates at the Round Table Conference on the question of establishing responsibility in the Centre. The Labour Party will resist any postponement of Central responsibility in the constitution for India.

MUSLIM DELEGATION MEETS HOARE

More Ritz Talks.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Muslim Delegation headed by H. H. the Aga Khan met Sir Samuel Hoare at the India Office and discussed problems of Kashmir, North West Frontier and Sind. It is understood that the difficulties connected with each particular problem were fully explored. The Delegates generally assured Sir S. Hoare of their satisfactoin at his sympathetic understanding of their view-points. The Delegation had also a meeting with Gandhiji at Ritz Hotel. Gandhiji was accompanied by Sir P. Thakurdas, Mr. Jamal Mahomed and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. It is understood that the communal outlook was briefly covered. Further meeting will be held to-morrow.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI MEETS LANSBURY

Cabinet Discussion On Indian Problem.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The meeting of the Federal Structure Committee has been definitely fixed for 11 a.m. on Monday.

Mahatma Gandhi visited Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons. The nature of the Talk has not been disclosed.

The Cabinet to-night devoted a large part of its two-hour meeting to India.—Reuter.

JADHAV WANTS RESERVATION TO CONTINUE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The continuance of the reservation of seats for Marathas and allied communities of Bombay is urged in a memorandum by Mr. Jadhav.—Reuter's Special.

Tories Eager To Kick Liberal Leader Out Of Cabinet!

From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Nov. 14.

Lord Lothian and Sir Isaac Foot, though not in the Cabinet, are supporting Sir Herbert Samuel. (National Liberal Leader) in his demand for declaration of responsibility in the Centre in the Government Policy.

Sir Herbert Samuel's opposition to Sir Samuel Hoare's views on the Indian issue is reported to be responsible for Sir Austin Chamberlain's attack on him in the House of Commons. Tories are eager to send the Leader of the National-Liberals out of the Cabinet.

MOLLISON ABANDONS FLIGHT.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Nov. 15.

Cairo—Mollison who was on a record-breaking flight to Cape Town has been compelled to abandon his attempt. He [illegible] forced landing in a ma[illegible] near Minia in Upper E[illegible] night. The airman is [illegible] his machine has been w[illegible]

Mollison crossed the [illegible] at El Sciour and passe[illegible] Cairo at 4 p.m. yesterdu[illegible] ing the Nile southw[illegible] *route* to Khartoum the petro[illegible] pump of the reserve tank broke and Mollison was forced to land near Minia 150 miles from Cairo. He was thrown out by the force of the impact. The propeller of the machine, rubber and top of the plane, were smashed, putti[illegible] continuation of the flight out question.

Mollison has decided to ha[illegible] the machine repaired at Ca[illegible] and to return to England by air.—Reuter.

CHRISTIANS FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

Nationalist Party Cable To London.

The Nationalist Christian Party Bombay has despatched the following cable to Mr. Macdonald, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Datta and Rao Bahadur Pannirselvam, (London):

Nationalist Christian Party Bombay, repudiates Rao Bahadur Pannirselvam's demand for Separate Electorates. Christians overwhelmingly favour Joint Electorates.—KURIAPAN, (Secretary.)

STOP PRESS.

MUSLIMS' "NO".

LONDON, Nov. 15.

It is understood that the Moslem delegates have refused to sign the letter to the Prime Minister which the Indian Liberals have signed and which Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir C. Setalvad submitted to the Moslem delegation this afternoon.

The Moslem objection is that they cannot sign any document unless all sections of the British Indian delegation agree to sign it.

The Moslem delegation is understood to be visiting the Secretary of State at the India Office this evening.—Reuter.

MAHATMA SEES HOARE.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi had a long conversation lasting over an hour with Sir Samuel Hoare in connection, it is understood, with what he wrote to the Premier last night.

It is understood that Gandhiji told the Premier that he was not prepared to give in on the Minority problem, though he would not raise any objections to his arbitration on the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh issue.

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A R6197

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A 3885

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A R6174

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to organise agency for sale of tea leaf and dust packed by Ratnajhora Tea Company Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to JARDINE & CO., Managing Agents, 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—BRANCH MANAGERS to take charge of our Branch Offices to be opened recently at Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Delhi, pay Rs. 60 p.m. Apply to the MANAGER, National Banking Corporation of Northern India (Regd.) 53, Mc. Leod Road, LAHORE.
A A 3912

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A (2)

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A 3910

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and CAPABLE FIRM or a salaried Representative for Ahmedabad Mills by Bombay—A Manufacturer of Washing & Textile Soaps, Oils, Sizing and Finishing Preparations and Industrial Chemicals for the sale of the above Products which are already introduced in Mills of Ahmedabad. For influential party brilliant prospects. Apply with reference and past experience to Box No. 1245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 6205

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A R6052

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A

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Qualified UNEMPLOYED ACCOUNTANT to audit English accounts of small business. Apply before 8-30 a.m. ISPAHANI, 16, Adelphi Chambers, 20, Clare Road, Byculla.
A R6218

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A R 6211

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A 3917

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M W5

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E R 6220

RE-OPENED—PROF. AGASHE'S MATHEMATICS CLASSES (F. Y., Intermediate, Matric). Admissions close 23rd November. Inquire Girgaon School premises, Thakurdwar, 5 to 6 p.m.
E R6183

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E R6184

WANTED—TO KNOW that THE CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Apply for the prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
A 3814

WANTED STUDENTS—No matter where you live or what you do, we can make you an ACCOUNTANT for P. W. D., Railway, Municipal, Dist. Boards, Mercantile services, etc. Splendid Prospects for our students. Apply for free Prospectus, No. 168B and Calendar, 1931-32, to the REGISTRAR, THE INDIA SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTANCY, Post Box 2020, CALCUTTA.

Personal.

LEFT GRAND HOTEL.

MAHMOUD BEY, the well-known Egyptian Spiritualist, has removed himself from Grand Hotel and will carry on his business and his consultation in Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, opposite New Custom House. His charges will be the same Rs. 5 for his wonderful reading and spiritual answers for three questions.
Tel. No. 23350. R6153

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P R6196

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WANTED—A MATCH for a young and handsome Parsee bachelor, well stationed in life. Author of a well-known book. Director of a limited concern. At present working as Principal of a well-known Technical College. Willing to proceed to England with wife for higher studies, or willing to stay with wife's parents. Only persons of high standing need apply to Box No. 1246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R6216

WANTED—A Marathi or Kanaree speaking educated BRAHMIN LADY below 20 to marry a young educated vegetarian Brahmin of Maharashtra, yearly income Rupees Four Thousand. Write, Box No. 1188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R6209

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FOUR Certificates/Scrips for Shares Nos. 8836, 13852, 13932 and 15125 of the Kohinoor Mills, Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai have been lost or mislaid.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

Name:
MOHANLAL SAKARCHAND,
(Share Broker),

Address:—
Share Bazar Hall, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
R6215

NOTICE.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER and RECEIPT No. 1313 for five hundred Shares Nos. 64696 to 65195 in the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Dr. Popat Prabhuram is LOST or MISLAID. Anyone having any claim should intimate to the Bank within seven (7) days from the date hereof after which duplicate will be issued.

Bombay, 14th November, 1931.
R 6217

THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE BELAPUR COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on MONDAY, 16th November, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1931.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., and Lalji Naranji, Esqr., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of November to the 23rd day of November, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.,
JOSEPH KAY.
Managing Director,
Managers.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1931.

N.B.—The DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after the 1st day of December, 1931. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 9th November, 1931.
3861

Public Notices

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and SPLIT FIREWOOD to the Locomotive and Carriage Department during the period 1st January, 1932, to 31st December, 1932, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1931.

Forms of tenders can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender; otherwise it will not be considered.

(N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
12th November, 1931.
3915

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY INFORMED that the partnership business in Petrol and Motor Accessories which was carried on in the name of Messrs. S. Ishwardas and Co. at Kanji Mansion Sandhurst Road has been closed and that I, the undersigned am now doing business at the same place in Petrol and Motor accessories in my name as the sole proprietor. All persons and firm who had dealings with the said firm of Messrs. S. Ishwardas and Co. are required to call at or communicate with me at my above address to settle their respective accounts with the firm of S. Ishwardas and Co. and to pay or receive the amounts, (as the case may be) that may be found due.)

Dated this 14th day of November, 1931.

PRANJIVANDAS NARSIDAS,
Kanji Mansions,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.
3914

Auction Sales.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT AND OTHERS AND OF THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGEES AND THE 2ND MORTGAGEE IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DUKERWADI, GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the firm of Haridas Goculdas adjudged insolvents and with the consent and concurrence of the Equitable Mortgagees and the 2nd Mortgagee. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 16th November, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises, the right, title and interest of the Mortgagors Haridas Goculdas (Insolvent) and Ratansey Goculdas and of Vanraj Haridas and Janmejay Haridas, the minor sons of the said Haridas Goculdas (if any) and of the said Equitable Mortgagees and the 2nd Mortgagee in the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dukarwadi, Girgaon Road, known as Charni Japoo or Charni Wadi Lane (Bombay), containing by admeasurement 273 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8139 and in the

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Sublime Lovers
CLAUDETTE COLBERT, FRED MARCH
IN
"HONOUR AMONG LOVERS"
A Pretty Secretary in Love with her boss, marries a weak play-boy, and tries to remain true to him.

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Why did he dare not fall in love
WILLIAM POWELL
IN
"SHADOW of the LAW"
Two women want him—one for his money, one for his love.
And the Law wants him for a life-term in jail.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Two Mad Hatters
BERT WHEELER & ROBT WOOLSEY
IN
"CRACKED NUTS"
All-Talking, All-Laughing Radio Picture.

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AT 6-30 P.M.
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AMUSEMENT PARK
LOCATION :—Opp. Central Station, Bellasis Road.
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1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2 ONLY.

Grand Opening Night Grand Opening Night.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
GRANT ROAD,
RIPON THEATRE
FRIDAY, 20-11-31 AT 9-30 P.M.
NEW DRAMA by Mr. N. V. KULKARNI.
"Kanho Patra"
Also on Sat. 21-11-31 at 4 P.M.
and
Sunday 22-11-31 at 3-30 P.M.
Plans Open at the Theatre,
from 8 to 11 A.M. & 4 to 8 P.M.

Auction Sales.

Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'C' Ward No. 3601 and Street Nos. 3-11 and bearing Cadastral City Survey No. 508 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Rao Nana Moroba; on or towards the West by the property formerly of Pandurang Ganoba and now of Ganpatrao Krishnarao; on or towards the North by the said Dukerwadi and on or towards the South by property of Ramchandra Gangadhar Bhandari.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office in Nos. 2-4 Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I.P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 30th November, 1931, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Depot of G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton, cotton seed, hirda, wheat, rice, dall, toor, juwari, linseed, oil cakes, husk, mohwda flowers, Rangoli, turmeric, castorseed, groundnut seed, red earth, charcoal and sweeping grain, cases of tea, soap, country shoes, luggage and machinery, bundles of brassware, peacock feathers, gunny bags, wooden planks, old newspapers and dramatical kit, electrical wire, beddings and books baskets of glass bangles and kokum, condemned tarpaulins, iron bars, chairs and empty barrels, old iron trollies, buckets, wooden cots and empty cases, trunks of luggage, empty gas cylinders, grinding stones and other various articles, etc.

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 Per cent. Cash Deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th December, 1931, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

CRAWFORD & CO.

TRY
1ST PRIZE RS. 50/-
2ND PRIZE RS. 25/-
DICTIONARY CHAMBERS XX.

(1) — — — KAL	A wild gregarious animal.
(2) G—RL—ND.	A wrath of flowers.
(3) —A—L.	A noble.
(4) SW— — —.	To faint.
(5) — —P—OP— —AT—ON.	Act of appropriating.
(6) — — —WL.	To yell.

RULES:—8 As. per entry and by M.O. only. Closing date 1st Dec., 1931. Result within fortnight. solutions should tally letter for letter with KEY at SARASWATHI INSTITUTE. Manager's decision is final.
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Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	11 Nov.	27 Nov.
*Tokushima Maru	5976	19 ,,	2 Dec.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@30 Nov.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 13Dec.
x Iyo ,, akusan	5962	1 Dec.	14 Dec.
M ru	10500	...	@28 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Yasukuni Maru	12000	14 Dec.	30 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	9 Dec.	15 Dec.
Shinyo Maru	22000	22 Dec.	29 Dec.

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No other Company of the same age in India can show equal results.

Re. Agency and other particulars. Please apply.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

ONLY FIVE CRORES CUT IN ARMY EXPENDITURE.

BUT COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WARNS THAT IT MUST BE TEMPORARY.

The Government of India have circulated the following report on the method for giving effect to Retrenchment in Military Expenditure, to the members of the Central Legislature. The following are extracts from the report:

As mentioned in the statement made by the Finance Member on the 29th Septemger, the Military authorities have been working throughout in very close touch with the Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee, and are in general agreement with the principles implicit in the great majority of the measures proposed by the Committee, not a few of which had already been initiated by the military authorities themselves.

In translating the various proposals into action it is of course necessary to follow them out with all their implications in greater detail than was possible for the Retrenchment Committee with the limited time at their disposal. For this part of the work the Government have considered it advisable to give His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief a comparatively free hand as to the exact methods to be followed and the order in which the various steps are to be taken.

As already announced by the Finance Member, the Defence Budget for 1932-33 will be less than the budget for the current year by 525 lakhs (i.e., 450 lakhs reductions apart from cuts in officers' pay and 75 lakhs from that item.) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has undertaken to give effect to this reduction by carrying out such measures of retrenchment as are calculated to cause the least disturbance in the organization and morale of the Armed Forces. The Government of India have full confidence that he will effect these reductions with the minimum loss of efficiency.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, however, warned the Government of India that the sacrifices he is now making must inevitably involve a lower standard of efficiency in peace and a considerably reduced state of preparedness for war, and that the risk involved can only be justified by the magnitude of the financial crisis; and that although consenting to make these sacrifices to meet the present emergency, he wishes it to be clearly understood that the reductions on the scale which he has been able to effect have only been made with the utmost difficulty and that he regards a portion of them more particularly those relating to the re-equipment programme and works, as a temporary postponement only and not as representing a permanent abandonment of the programme.

TABLE I

ACTUAL RESULTS OBTAINED.

Before entering into detailed explanations it will be useful to set out in summarised form the actual results to be achieved.

Summary of position as regards measures definitely recommended by the Retrenchment Sub-Committee.

Saving estimated for 1932-33.

Head.	By the Sub-Committee. Rs.	By the military authorities. Rs.
Army Schools of instruction	7,61,000	1,75,000
Army Education (other than Lawrence Schools for which see explanatory note)	3,73,000	3,10,000
Supplies	11,90,000	7,70,000
Animal and Mechanical Transport	21,05,000	15,11,000
Hired Transport and other transportation charges	18,88,000	9,54,000
Remounts	11,25,000	4,27,000
Veterinary Services	59,000	59,000
Medical Services and Medical Store Depots	16,000	15,50,000
Military Accounts Department	3,92,000	6,45,000
Cantonments	2,65,000	2,00,000
Miscellaneous services under Adjutant-General	12,65,000	10,00,000
Kit and Clothing Allowance	15,90,000	23,00,000
Army Ordnance Factories	2,00,000	8,85,000
Military Farms	4,38,000	3,75,000
Royal Air Force	23,77,000	20,00,000
Military Engineer Services	1,13,00,000	1,06,00,000
Total measures definitely recommended by Committee and savings estimated by military authorities on those measures	2,69,28,000	2,37,61,000

TABLE II

HEADS FOR FURTHER EXAMINATION.

The Commander-in-Chief's proposals for further economies in services under heads on which the Retrenchment Sub-Committee have not yet made final recommendations.

	Rs.
(a) In the field reserved by the Sub-Committee for further examinations:—	
Army Factories	17,00,000
Ordnance Services	3,75,000
Staffs (A. H. Q. and Commands)	3,00,000
Royal Indian Marine	2,00,000
(b) Outside the fields surveyed or reserved by the Sub-Committee:	
Minor reductions in fighting units	16,00,000
Reduction of establishments of fighting units	15,00,000
Cut on pensions in United Kingdom	6,00,000
Miscellaneous savings	18,50,000
Total of above items (Table II)	81,25,000

In addition to the specific measures of retrenchment against normal standing charges set out in Tables I and II, the following further reductions in expenditure will be made:—

(a) Postponement of special re-equipment programme. Amount available for 1932-33 (see for full explanation Part II, paragraph 5)	100
(b) From cuts in pay on Civil and Military personnel other than officers holding the King's Commission—net saving (see for full explanation Part II, paragraph 6)	57
(c) From cuts in pay of officers holding the King's Commission	75
(d) As against these items of saving provision must be made in 1932-33 for certain new and unavoidable items of expenditure, the principal of which is provision for the Indian Sandhurst, and total estimates for which are 25 lakhs (see for fuller explanation Part, 11, paragraph 7)	

The full position may now be summarised as follows:—

TABLE III—FINAL SUMMARY.

	Crores of rupees.
1. From retrenchment on the lines of the Sub-Committee's recommendations (Table I)	2.37
2. From other retrenchments (Table II).	81
3. From postponment of the programme of re-equipment	1.00
4. From cuts on pay on British other ranks and other personnel, military and civil	.57
Total of above items	4.75
Deduct cost of new measures to be provided for in 1932-33, such as provision for Indian Sandhurst	.25
Net total	4.50
5. From cut in pay of officers holding the King's Commission	.75
Grand total to be reduced from budget, 1931-32	5.25
Budget, 1931-32	51.90
Net Budget, 1932-33	46.65

POSTPONEMENT OF RE-EQIUPMENT PROGRAMME.

The Sub-Committee have observed that provision to the extent of about 150 lakhs has been made in the current year for new measures most of which fall within the programme of re-organisation and re-equipment of the Forces in India on modern lines, and they express the opinion that having regard to the present financial position, such expenditure should be postponed as far as possible. They recognise that some expenditure of this kind may be inevitable. Although such postponement must re-act adversely on the efficiency of the Armed Forces, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has agreed generally to postpone these measures for a period of one year. The Sub-Committee state that they did not take specific evidence on the question of this programme, and they were probably not aware of the circumstances which enabled so large a provision as 150 lakhs to be made for this purpose in the current year's budget. The stabilised budget figure for the current year was 51.90 crores. Ordinarily it would not have been possible within this figure to allow more than 100 lakhs for programme measures. The budget was, however, helped out by two credits of a non-recurring nature—

(a) a transfer from the Military Reserve Fund of about 30 lakhs, representing the realised savings on the budgets of the first two years of the stablised budget; and

(b) a "windfall" of about 20 lakhs in the shape of a non-recurring arrear payment of pension charges from the War Office, etc., due to a recalculation of the proportion of pensions payable in respect of officers whose service was partly under the Government of India and partly under other employers.

The inclusion of these two non-recurring receipts, amounting to 50 lakhs, enabled the provision for programme measures in the 1931-32 budget to be increased from 100 to 150 lakhs without altering the total net budget of 51.90 crores. As these receipts were non-recurring, it follows that if the figure of 51.90 crores had been repeated as the budget for 1932-33 it would only have been possible to provide within that figure 100 lakhs for programme measures.' While therefore His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has accepted the necessity in present circumstances of postponing expenditure on the programme, he can claim credit for no more than 100 lakhs from this source as a contribution to the reduction.

CUTS IN PAY.

(a) For personnel other than officers holding the King's Commission—For British Troops the cut conforms in all respects to the cut imposed at Home. For Indian Troops the proposals is that they shall be treated *pari passu* with the Police. The details on this point have not yet been finally settled, but an estimate has been made on a provisional basis. For Civilian personnel serving with the Army the cut conforms to that imposed on employees serving under the Central Government. The total gross saving under this head is estimated at 65 lakhs, from which must be deducted a sum of 8 lakhs representing increased payment on account of Unemployment Insurance. The net saving is therefore 57 lakhs.

(b) For officers holding the King's Commission:—The basis estimated for a cut on the pay drawn in India by officers holding the King's Commission conforms to that proposed for employers of the Central Government generally.

NEW ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

As against the savings noted above there will be certain new items of expenditure. The larger individual items will be a provision of 8 lakhs for payment of the staff of the Indian Sandhurst and contribution of 3½ lakhs towards the cost of the Survey of India. In addition, it will also be necessary to make provision for the effect on the Military Estimates of the new taxation proposals, such as the surcharge on Customs and Excise duties and the increase in postal charges, and of the enhancement of railway fares. It would not be safe to allow less than 25 lakhs in the aggregate for these new items of expenditure.

PUNJAB MUSLIMS APPEAL TO KASHMIR VOLUNTEERS.

Postpone Activities Until Glancy Commission Findings Published

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

Eleven influential Muslims including M.L.C.'s and Advocates have issued an appeal to Muslim volunteers at Kashmir to postpone their present activities till such time as Glancy Commission has published its findings. In the appeal it is added:—

AN APPEAL.

We respectfully appeal to all our Muslim brethren to postpone their present activities in the interest of expediency till such time as the Government of India are directly controlling the situation in Kashmir and until the Glancy Commission has published its findings. What we should strongly urge is that now when the Government of India have so far interested themselves in the Kashmir affair Government should include such Muslims in the personnel of the Commission who enjoy the confidence of the entire community and can safeguard and protect their interests in the Commission. If, God forbid, the results are disappointing and Kashmir Muslims do not get their just demands there is nothing to prevent you to proceed in any manner you consider best to vindicate the name of Islam. Signatories are Din Muhammad, M.L.C., Advocate, Jugranwala, Muhammad Hayat Qureshi, M.L.C., Shahpur, Fazli Haq M.L.C., Bhera Ahmad Yarkhan Daultana M.L.C., Lahore, Nazir Hussain M.L.C., Advocate, Lahore. Sayed Mubarak Ali Shah, M.L.C., Jhang Mian Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, Rais, Muzaffargarh, Sardar Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, ex-M.L.A., Maulvi Imamuddin M.L.C., Hosharpur, Qutabuddin Ahmad Vakil, Manager, Islamia High School, Rawalpindi, and Mian Saleh Muhammad Kalyar, District Shahpur."—A.P.

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NATIONAL FLAG FLIES ON EVERY HOUSE.

Sombre Diwali Celebrations At Vile Parle.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Nov. 11.

Although, in comparison to the last year's grim celebration, some availed themselves of these days "to ring in" the new year in the old fashion way, yet partly due to economic strain but mainly due to its determination to avoid celebration so long as the goal of full and complete indepedence is not attained. Firework and usual illuminations were not much in evidence during the Diwali. Even the young kiddies were indifferent to these things.

The ladies Sub-Committee of the Local Congress Committee, sold khaddar amongst the Christians and others. They went from house to house and sold a national flag to each family. This they called by the beautiful and picturesque name of "Dhva, Chan"; therefore on the dawn of the New Year the National flag—the emblem of Nations desire and determination to stand before the world as a nation—free and independent was flying on almost every house.

The volunteers of the camp and some workers led a procession to Shradhanand Nivas the quarters of the untouchables. The processionists had with them all the implements of cleaning with them. It attracted the attention of onlookers who were much amused by the sight of the broomsticks and such other implements. The processionist went to the untouchable quarters and helped them to cleanse their locality.

Kavi Khabarder At Vile Parle.

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE-PARLE, Nov. 10.

The well-known Parsi poet Mr. Ardeshir Framji Khabardar, whose "Golden Jubilee" was celebated by the appreciating Gujarati public during the last week, came to the suburbs during the Diwali. On Sunday the Vile-Parle Literary Association had arranged a public meeting in the Rashtriya School premises, when some of the ladies of the Vile-Parle Mahila Mandal Sang the garabas. Kabi Khabardar who was not in good health, thanked the organisers of the meeting for their good wishes and said that he has been dreaming and dreaming the birth of a new Gujarat for the last thirty years in his poetry and writings. Fortunately those dreams are now materialising and the new Gujarat of the poet's dream is being borne. He referred to the proud record of Gujarat specially the part played by Gujarat women in the last Satyagraha movement.

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905 TO BE "AXED."

G. I. P. Workers' Protest.

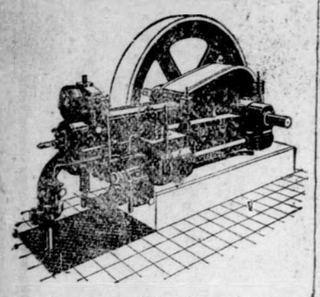
Mr. D. L. Phatak, the Ag. Hon. Gen. Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union has addressed the following letter to the General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation at Calcutta:—

"From your letter No. C14 dated the 8th November 1931, I find that the fourth half yearly meeting with the Railway Board will be held in the 1st week of December to discuss, among other subjects the new retrenchment proposals. But from the statement showing the number, category etc., of surplus staff that are to be retrenched from the G.I.P. I find that 905 workmen from Matunga workshop will be retrenched on the 1st of December 1931, i.e., before the new proposal is discussed with the Railway Board."

"I have therefore to request you to please ask the Railway Board to instruct the G.I.P. Agent to postpone the retrenchment of the Matunga workshop men till the proposal is fully discussed with the Railway Board and should the Railway Board refuse to give an assurance to that effect, the Federation should refuse to participate in the meeting".

"I hope you will realise the gravity of the situation and the principle involved into it and do needful in the matter at an early date."

CROSSLEY



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WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Nov. 13.

MONEY.

Business in all markets was restricted owing to Divali (Hindu New Year) holidays. Money continued easy with call funds available at about 4 per cent. except today when the rate rose to 4-3/4 p.c. on payments for treasury bills. Maturities amounted to Rs. 453 lacs and were only Rs. 25 lacs short of renewals. The cash balance of the Imperial Bank has decreased by the large figure of Rs. 350.16 lacs due probably to pre-holiday withdrawals as well as decrease in Government deposits. Government have borrowed Rs. 2 crores for Ways and Means advances from the Imperial Bank. The trade demand shows a fall of Rs. 34.76 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 5 p.c., two months 5-1/4 p.c., three months 6 p.c. and six months 6 p.c.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 6th November 1931 shows a decrease of Rs. 350.16 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 8,19,10,000 as compared with Rs. 24.44 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 11.30, a decrease of 4.43 p.c. under last week. Loans are up by Rs. 6.33 lacs, while Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have receded by Rs. 18.94 lacs and by Rs. 23.28 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 188.65 lacs to Rs. 3.52 crores and other deposits by only Rs. 52,000 to Rs. 62.20 crores. The bank rate is unchanged at 8 p.c.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged stocks were maintained with a steady investment demand, though still confined to small lots. The recent discussion in the Legislative Assembly on the Supplementary Finance Bill have tended to check a further rise in Government securities. Investors are naturally cautious and there is a feeling that Government will again penalise those who lend money to them by certifying taxes on incomes, although similar powers are not used in case of other taxation merely out of fear of offending their opponents. Indeed the total sales of 6½ p.c. Treasury Bonds upto the 10th instant do not exceed Rs. 14.70 crores. 3½ p.c. Paper was almost stationary at Rs. 55-6, the closing being Rs. 55-10. 5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan kept steady at Rs. 94-11, 1933 at Rs. 97-12 and 1935 at Rs. 91-4; while 1939-44 Loan receded to Rs. 83-2. 6 p.c. Bonds due 1932 closed at Rs. 99-12 and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 96. 6½ p.c. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 101-2. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan improved to Rs. 63, while 1934-37 showed no alteration at Rs. 84. 4½ p.c. 1956-60 Loan further gained to Rs. 68-12 and 1934 bonds to Rs. 91-12.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange continued firm with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6-5/32d. right up to February 1932 with a few buyers at 1s. 6-3/16d. The volume of gold bills placed this week is comparatively small, but merchandise exports particularly for forward have been booked on a moderate scale both locally and in Calcutta. Government allotted at the last tender £745,000 at 1s. 6-5/32d. and the balance £255,000 at 1s. 6-1/8d. which formed 6 p.c. of the total applications. The rate for intermediates is 1s. 6-1/16d. In the forward market the following quotations obtained:—November/December/January 1s. 6-5/32d., February 1s. 6-1/8 and March 1s. 6-3/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation was almost steady round dolls. 3.80, the closing rate being dolls. 3.78. French francs appreciated during the week to 96.18. The Belga and the Italian lira showed no alterations, the closing being 27.00 and 73.25 respectively.

GOLD.

Prices in the gold market were steady with narrow day to day fluctuations. Ready moved between Rs. 26-2 and Rs. 26-7-0, closing at the latter rate. New York London cross rate showed little variation during the week from dolls. 3.80. Shipments of gold abroad this week are expected to be comparatively small and the total amount booked for this week is about Rs. 38.73 lacs. The daily offtake shows no change at about 3,000 tolas with stocks in hand estimated at about 2 lacs tolas. The price of gold in London after opening at 109.4d. declined to 108.9d. and improved and closed at 109s. 3d. Sovereign rates were almost unchanged, the quotation being Rs. 16-9-0 both for ready and delivery 23rd November. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 26-7-6 and Rs. 26-2 both for ready and 26th November settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 411,546 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £ nil.

Since Great Britain slipped off the Gold Standard on 21st September India has shipped abroad gold to the approximate value of Rs. 12.98 crores which forms only about 6.7 p.c. of her total imports during the past 7 years.

SILVER.

The price of silver soared still higher during this period, ready rising from Rs. 62/2 to Rs. 66-8 per 100 tolas, with a slight reaction in mid-week on profit-taking. The Sino-Japanese tension caused the tael to jump from 1s. 10-3/8d. to near 2 shillings, the movement being reflected both in the local market and in London. The outlook remains steady depending mainly upon political developments in Manchuria. The daily offtake is small at some 10 bars with stocks approximating 3550 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 21-9/16d. and 20d. for ready and 21-3/8d. and 19-7/8 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 66-8 and Rs. 62-2 for ready and Rs. 63 and Rs. 58-10 for 30th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £132,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 31 bars and Rs. 69,930 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £110,000.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 13.

Our Sugar Market ruled firm during the early part and steady during the latter part of the week under review with satisfactory turnover. On the whole Ready prices both for Java as well as Russian Sugar have improved by about 3 Annas per cwt. Forward Prices have also improved by about 2 Annas in Sept. and October shipments and by about an anna per cwt in Nov.-Dec. Shipments. Turnover during the Diwali Week is estimated at about 20,000 tons out of which about 12 to 15 thousand tons have been placed on the Mahurat day. It is reported that the well-known European House sold about 10,000 tons for Dec. shipment old crop and Jan./Feb./March shipments for new crop at about Rs. 5/13/. It is also reported that another European House sold about 1100 tons British Refined sugar for Nov.-Shipment in double bags at about Rs. 5/11/3 to the bazar dealers and now it is heard that the quotations are raised by about 2 Annas per cwt. The well-known Japanese House are also reported to have sold about 1500 tons Java White New Crop Jan./Feb./March at Rs. 5/12/6. Besides this there has been a good turnover in Russian Beet Sugar on the basis of Rs. 5/13 for the first steamer and Rs. 5/12/3 to Rs. 5/12/6 for Second steamer. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 18/13 and Rs. 15/9/6 for Ready Java Sugar, Rs. 5/15/6 and Rs. 5/12 for Sept. Rs. 5/14 and Rs. 5/12 for October, Rs. 5/13 and Rs. 5/12. For Nov./Dec. Shipment and Rs. 15/ and Rs. 14/13/3 for Russian Beet Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi markets report satisfactory turnover. The Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/15 and Rs. 14/14/6 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—Java is reported totally unchanged with a dull tendency. It is reported that the balance of the old crop has been sold by the trust to China markets and they are now offering only new crop for Indian markets. Total Export from Java during the month of October is estimated at 1,73,000 tons. Sale by the Java trust for New Crop up to 12th November is estimated at 240,000 tons White Java Sugar and 460,000 tons Channel.

London Terminal Market reports a decline of ¼ to ½d. in Dec. and March, May remaining unchanged. New York reports an improvement of 1 to 2 points. This year crop of Associated Mills in Java is estimated at 2,599,000 tons. Mr. Litch in his second estimate shows an increase of 49,000 tons in European Beet crop.

Arrivals:—There had been no arrival during the week. S. S. Subedar, S. S. Trepenleon and S. S. Arabia are expected to arrive on the 18th. 22nd and 26th instant with a cargo of 15000, 220,000 and 40,000 bags of Java Sugar respectively. The first steamer of Russian Beet Sugar is expected to arrive before 30th instant with about 32,000 Bags.

Stocks and Offtake:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 40,000 bags, leaving the stocks off about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/13 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/ per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Subedar Rs. 5/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Trepenleon Rs. 5/14 per cwt F.B.H.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 5/13 per
Shipment September Rs. 5/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 5/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov./Dec. 5/13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Nov./Dec. Rs. 5/12/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Russian Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt.
Tone:—Easy.

EXTRA POLICE DETAILED FOR DHRANGADRA SATYAGRAHA

City Wears A Deserted Appearance

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, November 12.

Dhrangadhra presents a deserted appearance. The main road leaving to the station is closed to traffic for all hours of the day. Every train coming from Wadhwan is watched by 40 police men at the station. Nobody is allowed to enter the platform when the train arrives in the yard. Three motor lorries are kept at the station to take away every batch of satyagrahis that comes by train. Only half an hour before the departure of train passengers for Wardhwan are allowed into the station yard.

The town appears to be beseiged by the police. The police strength has been recently increased and about 100 recruits added. With a view to retain the services of the police it is learnt that the force is paid regularly every month whereas the salaries of other departments is reported to be in arrears for the last manp months.

Diwali was practically unknown here both to the State and the subjects. More people are going on Hijrat. Wadhwan has provided for 200 men more. Half the people of Dhrangadra and Halvad have left already their homes. The arrested persons are detained in the Vrajpur lock-up.

In order to avoid rowdyism that prevailed at the last hearing of the Veraval Hindu Murder Case admission to the Sessions Court to-day by tickets only.

Rana Sahib of Porebander along with an all Kathiawar eleven left to-night for Delhi to play in the All-India Tournament on the 15th and 16th instant.

IS KASHMIR AGITATION PAN-ISLAMIC?

Bhai Parmanad's Statement To Press

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, November 13.

Bhai Permanand, Member, Assembly and President, Hindu Mahasabha in taking up the challenge of four Muslim members of the Assembly who asked for proof that they were actuated by Pan-Islamic motives over the Kashmere agitation says in a statement to the press that succession of public events had only to be recalled to memory to prove what really lies behind Muslim agitation.

Bhai Parmanand says:—

In December 1930, the session of the All-India Muslim League was presided over by Sir Muhamed Iqbal, when Sir Muhamed publicly propounded his theory of dividing India into Muslim India and Hindu India and taking the northwest part of India for Muslim Confederation. In the same month, was held a session of the All-India Kashmiri Muslim Conference at Lahore under the presidency of the Nawab of Dacca who delivered a fiery address and declared that it was a matter of shame for Muslim majority in Kashmir to be ruled over by Hindu minorities. Volunteers of Jammu Muslim Young Men's Association who attended this conference went away to Kashmir greatly imbued with Pan-Islamic views of the authors of the conference and started agitation.

"MISLEADING STATEMENT."

It is grossly misleading to say, this movement is only for rights of Muslims and is not directed against Hindus as on the 13th of July when mob attacked jail in Srinagar at the same time Hindus of Maharajganj and Vicharnag were plundered and their property worth lakhs was destroyed thus showing that anti-Hindu agitation was planned before hand. Facts in connection with this agitation are so patent that an independent visitor like Commander Kenworthy had to write to the Press that Kashmir agitation was purely Pan-Islamic.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROME.—12 noon Sponsored Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co.; 5 p.m. Ladies Hour. Talk on "care of the baby upto one month" by Dr. Mrs. Saibai Ranade, 7 p.m. Instrumental Music by Vigneshwar Shastri (violin solo) and Madhavlal (sitar solo); 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's Book Chats."

CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY ON "PUSH BYKE."—"Mr. "PUSH BYKE."

"Mr. Hemendra Nath Das, A.M.-E.E., an ex-student of the college of Engineering and Technology, Bengal, who left Calcutta on the 25th of September "en-route" to Bombay on a "Push Byke" reached Bombay on the 12th inst. covering a distance of 1,700 miles.

PRIVATE CAR, BUS AND LORRY DRIVERS' UNION.—The First Annual General Body Meeting of the Private Car, Bus and Lorry Drivers' Union will be held to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. at the People's Jinnah Hall Congress House.

DR. KALIDAS NAG'S LECTURE.—Dr. Kalidas Nag, Collaborator, League of Nations, and Visiting Professor, Institute of International Education, New York, will deliver lecture I of his series of lectures on "The Cultural History of the Pala Empire of Bengal" under the auspices of the University in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. The subject of this public lecture is Pala Empire, Political Contributions.)

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.—An urgent meeting of all the Desh Sevikas will be held at the Sangh's premises (Arab House, 13th Kachwadi Lane) to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

COMRADE KASLE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will perform operation on Comrade Kasle, one of the Meerut accused on Monday, the 16th inst. in the King Edward Memorial Hospital.

DEATH OF MRS. F. E. DISHAW.

We regret to announce the death of Bai Gaimai, wife of Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Solicitor, which occurred in Poona on Sunday evening. Mrs. Dinshaw had been ailing for some time. The deceased was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hormasji Wadia. We extend our heartfelt condolence to Mr. Dinshaw on his heavy bereavement.

Mr. Daud Ghaznavi Arrested.

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

Mr. Daud Ghaznavi, leader of the Ahrars, was arrested in Lahore and taken to Sialkot.

MR. ABID ALI'S HEALTH

After his discharge from the Congress Hospital, Mr. Abid Ali Jafarbhai, General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., is having a quiet time at his Mount Road residence at Mazagaon. He is progressing towards speedy recovery, but the fractured part of the leg is still very delicate and he is still on the crutches. It will be some weeks more before he is able to use the fractured leg in a normal way, but even then it will be shorter by a few inches. Mr. Abid Ali hopes he will be n a position to take up his work at the Congress House by January next.

DHRANGADHRA HARTAL CONTINUES.

Exodus From State.

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, CAMP, Nov. 12.

To-day is the 23rd day of hartal at Dhrangadhra. The situation is becoming graver day by day. Police arrangements are on a large scale in cit as well as on station. Many persons have left the limits of the State.

The Dhrangadhra Sahayak Kathiawar Samiti is working hard for boycott programme. The police 'lathi' charge non-official inquiry is to meet again at Wadhwan to take down evidence of women witnesses. A Satyagrahi batch is to come from Bombay very soon under the leadership of Sjt. Manishanker Trivedi. Preparations are going on in Ahmedabad, Karachi and other places to reinforce this Bombay batch.

Saturday's Closing Score.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Adelaide.—Following is to-day's closing score in Sheffield Shield Match between South Australia and Victoria which commenced yesterday:—

South Australia 317, (McCormick five for 103).

Victoria 286 for 5 (Ponsford 134) —Reuter.

Mollison's Progress.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Rome.—Mollison landed at Foggia last night and took off again at forty minutes past one this morning.—Reuter.

TALL SCORES IN WEEK-END CRICKET.

Colah's Hurricane Hitting: Jai's Dashing Game.

The highest individual score for this season was knocked off in a brilliant fashion by S. M. H. Colah, the Parsi batsman, playing for his own Gymkhana against the Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday and Sunday. Colah wielded the bat like a wizard and completely mastered the bowling and scored a double century remaining unbeaten. His hurricane hitting included 31 boundaries.

Playing against infinitely better bowling L. P. Jai scored 159 not out for the Hindu Gymkhana. He played a fast and dashing game and took only 2 hours for collecting his score, which included 26 fours.

P. Vithal, the veteran Hindu skipper, was unlucky and missed the century by 5 runs.

There was quite a crop of tall scoring in week-end matches, the notable scorers being:—

S. H. M. Colah (not out)	208
L. P. Jai (not out)	159
A. A. Fyzee	100
P. Vithal	95
A. U. Botawalla	59
F. E. Kapadia	45

TWO DAY'S MATCH.

The Parsi Gymkhana played a two days' match against the Bombay Gymkhana on the latter's ground. The Parsis playing first knocked a score of 347 for the loss of only 4 wickets and declared their innings. The principal scorers were: Colah (not out) 208, Tata 49 and Fali Kapadia 45. The home team went in to bat and collapsed before the deadly bowling of Kalapesi who claimed 5 wickets. Their score was 102 They were obliged to follow on and fared no better. Only the clock saved them from an innings defeat. Resorting to stone-walling tactics the home team forced the game into a draw. When the stumps were drawn for the day their score was 140 for 8 wickets.

The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

D P Tata	49
K R Meherhomji	3
S H M Kolah (not out)	208
B K Kalapesi	22
F E Kapadia	45
N D Marshall (not out)	8
H N Contractor)	
D R Havewalla)	did not
M P Engineer)	bat
J S Elavia)	
E J Baria)	
Extras	12
Total (for 4 wkts.)	347

Bowling Analysis:—
Peterson 1 wkt. for 93 runs.
Muirhead 0 wkt. for 42 runs.
Wilkie 2 wkts. for 109 runs.
Redcliffe 1 wkt. for 64 runs.
Stone 0 wkt. for 18 runs.
Hopkins 0 wkt. for 9 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

M Mackinnon	9
R A Dyson	6
J E Tew	9
B R T Greer	17
R J Hopkins	5
J D S Muirhead	3
A B Peterson	15
H E Stons	10
G King	25
T J Wilkie (not out)	2
R A Redcliffe	0
Extras	1
Total	102

Bowling Analysis:—
B K Kalapesi 5 wkts. for 42 runs
N D Marshall 2 wkts. for 45 runs
E J Baria 3 wkts. for 14 runs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

(II Innings).

J D S Muirhead	20
M Mackinnon	0
B R T Greer	19
J E Tew	23
R J Hopkins	53
R A Dyson	4
H A Stone	1
A B Peterson (not out)	9
G King	13
T J Wilkie, and	
R A Redcliffe (did not bat).	
Extras	1
Total (for 8 wkts.)	140

Bowling Analysis:—
Marshall 3 wkts. for 34 runs.
Havewalla 1 wkt. for 43 runs.
Kalapesi 1 wkt. for 32 runs.
Baria 3 wkts. for 30 runs.

VITHAL MISSES CENTURY.

Vithal missed his century and L. P. Jai scored a faultless 159 playing for the Gymkhana against the Bombay Cricketers. Batting first the Gymkhana piled 260 runs for the loss of only 4 wickets. Vithal and Jai entered into a long third-wicket partnership and scored 234 runs between them. Jai's 159 (not out) included 26 fours' and one sixer while Vithal's 95 included 13 fours'. The Bombay Cricketers went in to bat and scored 134 for the loss of 6 wickets and the match ended in a draw.

The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C N Mehta	0
S S Dongre	2
L P Jai (not out)	152
P Vithal	95
K S Rane (not out)	1
Chury (did not bat).	
Paudwal (")	
Chandrana (")	
S P Kapadia (")	
Bhagwandas (")	
B K Shah (")	
Extras	10
Total (for 3 wkts.)	260

Bowling Analysis:—
V V Dhabolkar 3 wkts. for 56
S R Godambe 0 wkt. for 123 runs
R R Wadkar 0 wkt. for 37 runs.
G B Gawankar 0 wkt. for 34 runs.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

D D Hindlekar	22
J D wagle	4
V S Dongre	6
J V Dhabolkar	11
S K Pawaskar	32
S R Godambe	9
Wadkar (not out)	23
Dhumatkar (not out)	5
(Rest did not bat).	
Extras	8
Total for 6 wkts.)	134

ISLAM GYMKHANA WINS.

Chiefly owing to the century scored by A. A. A. Fyzee the Islam Gymkhana defeated the Catholic Gymkhana by 4 wickets and 195 runs. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A A A Fyzee	100
M Mohiuddin	17
A U Botawalla	59
S M Kadri	10
A Baparia	64
M A Shroff	24
A Khairaz	0
Hans (not out)	7
Extras	21
Total (for 6 wkts.)	300

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

P Gonsalves	1
J Abreo	2
A C Pereira	15
O Gonsalves	17
E Pereire	10
P N Pereira	9
P F Pereira	33
A Almeida	1
S Sautas	21
P D'Silva	1
W F Fernandez (not out)	0
Extras	2
Total	105

ORTHODOXY IN A FLUTTER

Determined Youth

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRELI, Nov. 12.

Some of the orthodox persons are agitated by the reform resolutions of Kathiawar Women's Conference and are making efforts to oppose them. The propaganda has practically no effect and on the contrary it has stimulated the aspirations of the young to introduce reforms in different communities. The Mahila Parishad is chalking out a programme for constructive work so that resolutions passed at the session of the Conference may be put into practice in general life.

The organisers of the Kathiawar Youth Conference are in correspondence with Sjt. K. F. Nariman regarding fixing of dates for the session. One cannot definitely say as to when the Conference will be held because of the political situation in Dhrangadhra.

The Khadi Karyalya of Amreli is doing good work. Recently efforts were made to produce thinner Khadar of better quality to meet the necessities of the rich classes. Khadi sales are increasing. The oldest centre of Khaddar has now become the most important production centre of Kathiawar.

LALA LAJPATRAI.

Anniversary Celebration

AT CONGRESS HOUSE.—Under the auspices of the B.P.-C.C. the third death anniversary of the Lala Lajpatrai will be celebrated in Bombay at a public meeting of citizens to be held tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Congress House, when Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside and prominent citizens will speak on "Lalaji's Life."

ART RE-UNITES

Ceylon To India.

DEWAR AND DEVI SURIYA SENA INTERVIEWED.

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic.)

Dewar Suriya Sena, son of Sir James Peires, Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly of Ceylon, happens to be one of those exceptions that defy both traditional routine and rules. Traditional custom intended that he developed as a prosperous lawyer and "respectable" townsman. But Dewar Suriya Sena's inherent gifts asserted themselves and Cambridge and London began to cultivate his acquaintance as an artist, not as a prospective lawyer. Dewar Suriya Sen secured the choral scholarship in Cambridge. And, soon won the A. R. C. M. from London. Devi Suriya Sena, his enlightened wife, has been equally fortunate in obtaining the same degree. The programme offered by them, last Thursday, at the C. J. Hall was indisputable evidence of the artistic skill of both these artistes.

HOPE OF INTERPRETING EAST TO WEST.

They have travelled east and north and are soon leaving for the south. At Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow and Simla they have been the recipient of many tributes. It would be, however, neither right nor fair to enumerate their accomplishment without mentioning the informed devotion to music which prompts them towards missionary aspirations. They have a mission for Eastern music. They are not less students like every true-born artist than exponents of Easter music, folk-songs and folk-lore. During his stay in Calcutta, Dewar Suriya Sena noticed, he remarked, a very determined effort to emancipate the arts of music and the dance from their present conditions of degredation. He has transcribed in English notations some of the songs of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. And has collected various folk-songs including the one from Nepal he sang at the C. J. Hall. It is one of the aims of Dewar Suria Sena to organise a group representative of the best talents in the provinces of India and of Ceylon and to present their work to lovers of art and music in Europe and America. He is particularly eager to disprove the very common superstition current in the West about the "monotony," and the restricted manipulations in "minor key" of Indian music and the nasal expression of Indian singers. He is unconvinced that the West will soon have to revise its opinion about Eastern music. Dewar Suriya Sena's convictions are the convictions of an accomplished artist, not of an abstract theorist or of a sentimental romance.

THE REBEL.

But Dewar Suriya Sena would not be an artist if he was not also a determined rebel. He is quite uncompromising, as he should be, about the iron necessity for Indian musicians, particularly those enlightened and of the younger generation, to recognise the importance of the right training of voice and voice production. He is, moreover, fully conscious of the technical obsessions which reduce Indian music to the sad and dead level of uninspired mechanical craftsmanship. The time has arrived, he thinks when the "fans" and the "alaps" must be employed to enhance the artistic beauty of Indian melodies, not to encounter and, perhaps, smother it.

Dewar Suriya Sena and Devi Suriya Sena are giving on Tuesday another chance to music lovers in the city. The programme at the Y. M. C. A. will be slightly changed from the one rendered at the C. J. Hall last Saturday.

TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAHA.

B. P. C. C. Council's Attitude.

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have sent the following resolution for publication:—

"The Council of the B.P.C.C. puts on record its strong condemnation of the attitude of the Trustees of Guruvayur Shri Krishna and Nasik Kala Ram Temples in refusing admission to the members of the so-called untouchable classes to the said temples and calls upon the Hindu community to actively take up the cause of these untouchable brothers with a view to an early redress of this gross social injustice. The Council congratulates the Satyagrahis who have courted imprisonment as a result of their Satyagraha against this social evil."

The Council will immediately put itself in communication with the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Nasik District Congress Committee, All-India Anti-Untouchability Committee and Nasik Temple Entry Satyagraha Committee and in consultation and collaboration with them concert measures to treanslate this resolution into practical action.

LUCKNOW RACES

Handicaps For Military Steeplechase

(From Our Special Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 13.

The following are handicaps for the Indian Grand Military Steeplechase, (2-1/4 miles) to be run here on Tuesday next:

Passing Show, 12-10, Just Cause 12-8; Mageg 11-12; Hunting Morn, (scratched) 11-11; The Early Settler 11-11; Llyneigiau 11-5; Infanta Aina 11-4; Galtee Princes 11-3; Work of Art 10-13; Via Volta (scratched) 10-12; Half Note 10-10; Kelly 10-7; Upon 10-2, Rathelin 9-0.

ARMY CUP.

The following are handicaps for the Army Cup (seven furlongs) to be run on Thursday next:

Granary 11-12; Nicholas Bagshawe 11-11; Honeymooner 11-11; Lough Mony 11-10; The Early Settler 11-8; Le Bourget 11-6; Absorbent Precious Gem (scratched) 11-5; Sienmora 10-4; Apparently 10-1; Sweet 9-13; Anabel (scratched) 9/0.

PROTEST AGAINST TERMINAL TAX LEVY

Dr. Deshmukh Presides Over Wednesday's Meeting

A public meeting of the citizens of the Suburbs on the G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. lines will be held on Wednesday (18th inst.) at 6-0 p.m. at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidenship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, to protest against the resolution of the Bombay Municipality to levy a terminal tax on Suburban passengers and to request Government to withhold their sanction to the proposal. Names of speakers will be announced later on.

RASH DRIVING THAT PROVED FATAL

The Coroner concluded inquest on Saturday touching the death of Nanji Jetha, a contractor, who died on October 29th as a result of the injuries sustained in a motor car accident at Hornby Vellard.

It will be recalled that the deceased was going for a joy ride with six others in the early hours of the morning at 3 to Hornby Vellard. On their return journey to Bombay, the driver of the car, Sukhanand Jagnoji, began to race with another car going in the same direction when Nanji's car dashed against the foot-board of the other car and overturned. Nanji was severely injured and died soon after admission to the hospital.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to internal haemorrhage and injuries to the spleen and ribs. The other occupants were also slightly injured.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to rash and negligent driving against the driver Sukhanand.

DHOLKA NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHOLKA, Nov. 12.

The Dholka Taluka Congress Committee had appealed to the public to refrain from buying foreign crackers and the appeal had remarkable effect. There was very meagre sale of crackers.

The courts at Dholka and Dhandhuka are linked during retrenchment scheme and so the work is divided between two districts. The district of Dholka was more paying and there was a protest from the legal practitioners. The public of Dholka will suffer by this move and general dissatisfaction prevails.

GOOD WORK AT BAVLA.

Bavla is a small village in this district which had played a prominent part during the last Civil Disobedience movement. There is a national school, Arya Samaj Mandir, Youth League and the use of Swadeshi products is seen in almost all homes. Swadeshi sugar sales are increasing. There is a good batch of national workers who is doing some constructive work. It is a centre of national activities.

SIRSI SIDDAPUR ECONOMIC ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Representatives Of 30 Villages Examined.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 13.

Sirsi-Siddapur Economic Enquiry Committee commenced enquiry at Sirsi on 8th inst. they visited Bilgi and Kargod in Siddapur Taluka, and Nilkani, Kadami, Targod, Harogar, Hulekal, Kangod, Dasankop, Bisalkop, Hippanalli, Hanmanti and Islur in Sirsi Taluka and examined representatives of thirty villages. The enquiries were made about the extent of damage done to the bettel crop by rot, also the economic condition of cultivators, debts and abuse of Tagavi loans by the authorities.

The Committee concluded its work on 12th instant. Its report is presented to the Council of Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, which meets in Dharwar on 22nd instant.

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GREEK, COSSACK and GIPSY DANCES

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THE AFFAIRS OF A MASTER LOVER
BOUDOIR DIPLOMAT
BOUDOIR DIPLOMAT
with
BETTY COMPSON
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JEANETTE LOFF.
Also
SIDNEY & MURRAY
RIB-TICKLING COMEDY AND OSWALD THE RABBIT CARTOON.
PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE.

PATHE CINEMA
THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SECOND WEEK
MARY PICKFORD
WITH
REGINALD DENNY
IN
KIKI
THE GREATEST FUN PICTURE OF THE YEAR WILL CONTINUE TO PLAY TO PACKED HOUSES.
UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE.
SATURDAY NEXT
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
With
BEBE DANIELS
IN
REACHING FOR THE MOON
UNITED ARTISTS SUPER SPECIAL.
Book now at S. Rose & Co., or at Theatre.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS NOT CARRIEDOUT PROPERLY

Ship's Engineer Let Off

Remarking that the police had not properly carried out the investigations, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay discharged on Friday James Johnston, third engineer of S. S. "Narukuri" who was charged with assaulting a policeman.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, opening the case stated that the accused with another engineer of the steamer were going along Colaba Causeway. A police constable on duty felt a push and the accused lifted him up and threw him down. He then whistled for help and some constables and others chased the accused. The accused tried to run away but he fell down near the Elphinstone College. He was unconscious and appeared to be under the influence of liquor. He was removed to the hospital.

The police constable in his evidence deposed that the accused caught hold of his collar and stripped him down.

PROSECUTION WITNESS' STORY.

Mr. Rustomji D. Shroff, one of the prosecution witnesses, said that he saw a sepoy beating the accused and the accused fainted. This matter he complained to the Colaba police.

The Magistrate then asked for the police statements and informed witness that his statement has not been correctly reported.

Witness: "I did say all these things to the police officer and he then asked "Oh. You are complaining against the police."!

The Magistrate wanted to know the name of the officer in question and it was given out as Sergeant White.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused observed that police investigations in the case were not carried out properly and did not know the reason why the doctor's certificate about the injuries to police constable was not produced. He did not wish to make any further comment on the case as it was possible that another case might crop up.

AT MANDVI.—Under the auspices of the Mandvi D.C.C. the third death anniversary of Lala Lajpatrai will be celebrated in Mandvi at a public meeting to be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Kharek Bazaar, when Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah, will preside.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Allahabad.—A meeting of High Court Judges is being held at the instance of the Chief Justice to consider certain remarks alleged to have been made by Mr. Hobart, now Commissioner of Bareilly. It is alleged that when Mr. Hobart was District Magistrate of Shahajanpur and received an order from the Chief Justice, he wrote on it "Rather comic order for man drawing Rs. 1,000."—A. P.

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar wires under date November 14:—There is no truth in the statement made by the "Statesman" in an editorial note in its issue of the 11th instant that a purdah lady was killed in the Anantnag shooting in September. No woman was killed.—A. P.

New Delhi.—It is understood that H. E. the Governor of Madras with Lady Beatrix Stanley, Miss Stanley and party will visit H. E. the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon in New Delhi arriving here on about the 23rd instant. The visit is expected to last several days.—A. P.

New Delhi.—Intimation has been received that British Postal orders will not be payable in Canada.—A. P.

Rangoon.—The Committee appointed by the League of Nations to enquire into the traffic in women and children in the east completed its labours in Burma and sailed on Saturday by the steamer "Egra" for Calcutta where it will arrive next Tuesday.—A. P.

Madras.—At the inquest over the bodies of Russel and Kalilong Victor the jury returned a verdict that Kalilong died as a result of wounds caused by Russell. The jury was of opinion that Kalilong Victor was thrown into the well by Russell after a fight between them and that Russel committed suicide by stabbing himself.—A. P.

Madras.—Two persons named Ramaswami Chetty and Ibrahim Rowther have been arrested by police on the charge that they posed as Congress volunteers and attempted to collect subscriptions from Dr. Narayana Pai on Harris Road on 13th November. They were produced before the Police Commissioner who remanded them in custody pending further investigation.—A. P.

Cawnpore. A wedding was solemnised on Saturday at the Christ Church between Mr. Joh Lancaster Wells of Rangoon and Lorna only daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Smith.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, NOVEMEBR 16, 1931.

A DEAL.

What appears to be the last meeting of the Minoritieh Sub-Committee of the R. T. Conference has been indefinitely adjourned without the question of the minorities being solved to any appreciable extent. The humiliation that this failure implies has been sufficiently expressed by Mahatma Gandhi at the meeting but it need not be exaggerated. The failure only means that the canker of foreign domination has gone deep into the body politic of India and that more effort and some more time are needed to expel the poison from the body. The last meeting of the Minorities Committee was notable for two things, both about equally unworthy, a deal between some communalists and a speech by the Premier. The deal was in the shape of a Pact signed by the nominees of Government as "representatives" of the Muslims, the so-called Depressed classes, the Anglo-Indians and the British residents in India. They achieved the comparatively easy task, if unconscionable task, of apportioning among themselves the familiar communal favours at the expense of other communities, Sardar Ujjal Singh described the Pact somewhat too plainly as a "document of conspirators" and as "a sort of alliance to share the booty taken from other people". For instance, these amiable gentlemen would distribute the 200 seats in the Bombay Legislative Council as follows: Caste-Hindus will have 88, Depressed Classes 28, Muslims 66, Christians 2, Anglo-Indians 3, and Europeans 13. Now, these good people might have left at least one or two seats for the Parsis, Jews, and other communities not specially privileged. But the Pact which the Premier seems to have blessed has practically disfranchised the Parsis, Jews, etc. Is the omission of the Parsis a slip or a trick to frighten them into demanding special representation? The distribution shows that Europeans have good reason to support the deal.

Mr. MacDonald's speech on the occasion is hardly calculated to enhance his reputation for sincerity and straight dealing. He sought to put the whole blame for the failure of a communal settlement upon the Indian delegates, though he was responsible for choosing those delegates, and though he had recently so exploited the communal difficulty that, in Gandhiji's words, "different communities were encouraged to press with all the vehemence at their command their own respective views". "All of these, thought", Gandhiji observed, "that this was the time to press their claims for all they were worth, and I suggest again that this very emphasis has defeated the purpose which I have no doubt they had in view." Secondly Mr. MacDonald knew very well that Government's studied refusal to declare its policy was also a cause of the failure of a communal settlement. But at the meeting in question he repeated and almost insolently declared that Government would not declare its policy till the last, till the present Conference had said all that it had to say. Finally, —, though when he offered to arbitrate on the communal question he asked for an assurance in advance that all the Indian delegates would accept his decision,—he himself would not give a similar assurance to the Conference that whatever its final decision was, that and that alone would be accepted by the Government. The only assurance he has now given is that his assurance of January last still stands. Why, for that matter, does not the Simon Report also stand? However the worst about the Conference and the Government will be known in a day or two and earnest Indians will no longer be deceived with false hopes of words precipitating Swaraj.

Gandhiji's speech at the meeting expressed clearly the Congress view, that is, the country's view, of the new pact and its promoters. He said in expressive terms: "What they have done is to sit by the carcase and they have performed the laudable feat of dissecting the carcase." It is very rarely indeed that Gandhiji speaks so bitterly, but he must have been overwhelmed by the sinister conspiracy among some of his countrymen and the Premier's significant praise of the new pact. Gandhiji, however added: "As representing the predominant political organisation in India, I have no hesitation in saying to His Majesty's Government and to those friends who seek to represent or think they represent the Minorities mentioned against their names, and indeed to the whole world that this scheme is not one designed to achieve responsible Government but is undoubtedly a scheme designed to share power with the bureaucracy. If that is the intention—and it is the intention running through the whole document—I wish them well and the Congress is entirely out of it." We are glad that he has refused to sign the letter requesting the Premier to arbitrate on the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh question on the ground that "he cannot be a party to Government deciding the issue." If necessary, in Gandhiji's own words, "Congress will wander, no matter for how many years, in the wilderness rather than lend itself to a proposal under which the hardy tree of freedom and responsible Government can never grow."

GROSSLY UNFAIR.

The Congress Counsel at the Bardoli Inquiry, was obliged to withdraw from it after Government's refusal to agree with his request that certain documents essential in his opinion for investigating the true facts regarding the allegations of coercion, to ascertain which the inquiry was instituted, should be produced. In an exhaustive statement to the Press Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has explained the reasons of his withdrawal. In his appeal to the Khatedars of Bardoli Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel elucidates how the Congress was compelled to take this step. During the course of the cross-examination of the Mamlatdar, the first Government witness, says Sardar Vallabhbhai, "Our Counsel applied for the production and inspection of all Government documents relating to the issues, because objection was taken during the cross-examination to the production and inspection of even counterfoils of revenue receipts or counterparts of which were issued to the Khatedars." He emphasises that the application was resisted on behalf of Government "on purely technical grounds" and this resistance was upheld by the Inquiry Officer. "This shows", says Mr. Patel, "that Government is fully conscious that our case would be amply borne out if the relevant documents were allowed to be produced."

The Congress President has sent a cable to Mahatmaji acquainting him with the decision of the Congress Counsel to withdraw from the inquiry and he makes the significant remark in the cable that "the trend of the inquiry is distinctly hostile and one-sided." Anglo-Indian apologists of every Government decision will, of course, advance the convenient argument that the Congress Counsel withdrew because he had no case. But Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's statement shows the futility of this charge. Equity demanded that in an inquiry called into being for the definite purpose of ascertaining what truth there is in the "allegations that khatedars in the villages in question were compelled by means of coercion exercised through the police to pay revenue in excess of what would have been demanded if the standard had been applied which was adopted in other villages of the Bardoli Taluka where collections were effected after March 5, 1931, without the assistance of the police." The inquiry was also "to ascertain what sum, if any, was so paid". The documents, the production and inspection of which Mr. Bhulabhai Desai requested, would have, as his statement amply indicates, thrown considerable light upon the points at issue and assisted materially the course of the inquiry. They are not "irrelevant" to the issue, and by classifying them as such, the Inquiry Officer has considerably handicapped the search for truth. The public has every reason to protest against the official policy behind this move. We hope the Government of Bombay, unless they are prepared to exhibit their utter disregard for all canons of equity, will revise their decision and satisfy the just demand that all evidence which helps in the investigation of truth should be produced.

"FIRM ACTION" AND BENGAL.

For the second time within a month or so, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose had the honour of being "detained" by vigilant officers of Law and Order. Sjt. Bose has been released from —detention and Section 144 withdrawn a couple of days after its promulgation against Sjt. Bose. The attitude towards him shows how the Bengal Executive compels the Law to make a complete "hass" of itself. But there are more miseries that the Law seems to be condemned to undergo presently in Bengal. The European Association are demanding more firm and decisive "action." The speech that Sir Stanley Jackson delivered at the European Association clearly indicates that the Bengal Government are inclined to sympathise with the European demand. What shape exactly further firm action will take is not yet known to the public definitely. Considering the Ordinances that are already in force, the next and logical step ought to be to authorise every policeman to march away to prison without trial any Bengalee whom the former may be inclined to suspect as likely to be endowed with "terroristic" possibilities: But, seriously, what is the significance of statements just made about "firm action" and Government intentions, at a meeting of Britishers? According to a Press report, a Mr. P.H. Browne is stated to have said: "We have a definite statement from the Governor that certain things are going to be done shortly." What precisely does this mean? Is the "hass" going to be converted into an all-devouring dragon?

Trifles.

"The elevation", we are informed by Anglo-India, "of the Prime Minister of Nepal to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-General in the British army is a well-deserved recognition of his splendid services to the State of Nepal."

This should effectively choke the cynic who would insist on deploring that Nepal was not a British Indian State.

* * * *

Defending his attitude towards the "Minorities'" agreement Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said in his impressive speech: "Please, therefore, do not allow any somewhat slight departure from accuracy to prejudice your minds or to be the origin of any political agitation whatever."

I hope Mr. Gandhi felt properly snubbed. But what does delight me mightily is the thought that the Premier knows the difference between "truth" and "accuracy."

* * * *

My faith in his literary purism stands vindicated. You may, of course, object that his: "We quite understand that this work is going to go on. This work is going to go on and it is going to come to a successful conclusion," is a little 'outre'. The objection, in the first place, will be irrelevant. It will secondly, be foolish.

This outburst of departure-arrival colloquialism is not so much a reflection on his style as a reflection of the political agility with which he went to become the "National" Premier.

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has given an assurance that he would make a statement on dumping in the Commons on November 16.

* * *

The Conservatives cheered, and rightly. The dumping referred to related to the country and not to the House of Commons.

* * *

I hope you have carefully read the details of Ritz Hotel agreement. If so, you will agree with me that the published report suffers from one or two very grave omissions. They will be sufficiently obvious if the principle of addition is applied to the figures for Central and Provincial Legislatures.

In clause 3, relating to "Full religious liberty" and "change of faith" please read the following:—

"N. B. Provided (1) that this clause shall apply only to Caste Hindus, Depressed Classes, Muslims, Christians, Europeans (sic) and Anglo-Indians, and (2) that it shall not apply to "representation" and cognate matters in the intervals of two elections. See Preamble."

The Preamble also is missing. Actually it reads thus:—

"Whereas it has already been decided that all citizenship rights and privileges attaching to an Indian who happens to be.

positively (a) an atheist, (b) an agnostic (c) a Buddhist, (d) a Jew or (e) a Parsi,

and negatively, (a) a non-Hindu, caste or depressed class, (b) a non-Muslim, (c) a non-Sikh, save in the Punjab and at the Centre AND (d) a non-Christian,

having been forfeited to His Majesty, this meeting hereby proceeds to distribute Legislative seats among the remaining communities as follows:—"

* * * *

The disfranchised have my sympathy. But it can't be helped. The felony that they have committed is their own fault. Before being born, they ought to have been more careful in the choice of their community.

* * * *

But all is not yet lost. The categories of "Europeans" and "Anglo-Indians" are, of course, impossible. So is that of the "Depressed Classes"—Dr. Ambedkar will see to its remaining most exclusive. But it is possible for these unfortunate Parsis, Jews and others to get converted to Hinduism, Islam or Christianity.

Indeed, I think I ought to emphasise the necessity thereof rather strongly. For, otherwise they must either remain 'Parias' or emigrate from India. This country has no place for them.

* * * *

The information is not exactly authoritative. But I understand that the proposed 10 per cent. cut in the Higher Services, although apparently the severest hardship that can be visited on any Government servant, is not regarded with intense perturbation in the Yacht Club, the Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, Bombay Gymkhana, etc. There is a move that 10 per cent. less of soda should be taken with the usual pegs of whisky. This would just about neutralise the cut, as also otherwise, buck them up. It would further set a good example of sacrifice to the lower grades.

THE CONSERVATIVES COMMAND.

LABOUR'S FAILURE ANALYSED

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON.)

The election which has just concluded is, perhaps, the most spectacular in British history. From being the strongest Party in the Commons, the Labourites have crumbled to a mere handful of fifty. The Conservatives—Liberal—Coalition—the "National" or Capitalists' Party—dominate Parliament and will in future establish a dictatorship, the dictatorship of wealth. All the Ministers have been returned, even Mr. MacDonald from his miners' constituency; nearly all the former Labour Ministers have been unseated, including their leader, Mr. Henderson. It is a triumph which exceeds the dreams of the most optimistic Conservative. They stand amazed at their own success.

CAUSES OF LANDSLIDE.

What are the reasons for this surprising turnover? Foremost must be placed the incompetence of the Labour Ministers in the face of financial crisis. That the trouble loomed ahead was known as early as February, as Mr. Snowden's reference to "drastic and disagreeable remedies" clearly shows. Yet nothing was done to meet the gathering storm. A Budget with no economies, a Budget which could not balance was introduced and passed; Unemployment Insurance demanded monthly borrowings on a sharply ascending scale; expenditure on quite unnecessary objects such as the sugar beat subsidy was gaily sanctioned. The Cabinet in general and Mr. MacDonald in particular adopted a policy of drift.

FRANCE'S OPPORTUNITY.

Throughout the year rumour had been current in the Continent that the pound must go off gold and in September the event came. The chief cause of the collapse was the heavy decline in British exports coupled with a still heavier fall in interest from overseas, which has this year resulted in an excess of imports over exports, (including "invisible" exports!) To this must be added patently unbalanced budget and a heavy short term borrowings by British financiers—said to amount to £700 millions—in order to lend to other countries, especially Germany, which have made default. This latter fact gave France, irritated by British friendliness to Germany her opportunity and she struck. Short term loans to the tune of £700 millions were suddenly recalled, the pound tottered, and in spite of borrowings of £130 millions, fell off the Gold Standard to four-fifths of its value At the prompting of the bankers a "National" or Coalition Government was formed, including curiously enough, the two men most responsible for Labour inaction, Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden. The Budget was balanced by more taxes and by heavy economies, particularly in the dole and in the pay of teachers, seamen etc.

HENDERSON GROUP'S UNPOPULARITY.

The Labour Ministers under Mr. Henderson, who had gone into opposition, were discredited with the working class because they had, it appeared, opposed nearly all the cuts in the dole and wages which aroused resentment, whilst, on the other hand, their proposals for meeting the crisis can only be described as fatuous. Clearly they were as incompetent in practise as they were faithless in principle.

TORY'S TRUMP CARD.

To balance imports with the depleted exports tariffs are needed. The new Government could

(Continued on page 11.)

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

ARE THEY NOT WORKING AT A LOSS?

II*

If a careful study of the Accounts of the Department were made from the year 1914-15, when the Post Office and Telegraph Departments were amalgamated, it would reveal enormous waste. In every other country in the world, the amalgamation of the two branches has resulted in economy; but in our unhappy country, where no real reform is possible on account of the fear of dissatisfying the vested interests of the permanent Civil Services, we live by camouflages.

Let us take one conspicuous example of Directors of Telegraphs. When Sir Charles Stewart published his amalgamation scheme in the end of 1913 we were informed, that instead of one Director-General, and 10 Directors of Telegraphs, there would be only one Chief Engineer, one Deputy Chief Engineer, one Deputy Director-General, Traffic, and three Directors. The remaining five officers, who were more or less superfluous were to be provided for as follows:

Two were to work as Post-masters-General in officiating vacancies and the remaining three were to work as Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, though they would be drawing administrative pay of a Director. Gradually these officers worked their way through, and two additional posts of Directors and one more Deputy Chief Engineer were created with the result that every one of the eleven posts was absorbed in the amalgamated Department. During 1927-28, the Engineering section was amalgamated with the office of the Post-master-General. By this arrangement the Directors lost their individuality and became subordinates to the Post-masters-General. Could not these five posts be abolished even then? No, these posts were not abolished; and the Directors, with less responsibility and work have continued as ornaments of the office of the Postmaster-General; and have drawn their administrative pay without having administrative responsibility. Nay, more, not only were these sinecure posts not abolished; but the pay of the Post-masters-General was increased by Rs. 250| per month on account of the alleged 'increased responsibility'. It is beyond the capacity of laymen to understand, where the increased responsibility came in, when the Director was there also.

ANOTHER ORNAMENTAL POST.

As a flagrant example of this waste we would cite the history of the Director, Telegraph Engineering in our City. As a Director in charge of the Southern Circle, he had administrative control of six Division from 1914 to 1921 and

(Continued on page 11.)

*The first article appeared on Nov. 7.

NOTES OF THE DAY

General Election "Victory."

British papers are full of gloatings over the magnificent "victory" at the General Election. John Bull is proudly displayed as having shaken off his sleepy lethargy, "gone in" and achieved—victory! The "Victory" is astounding in its utter completeness. But what exactly is this "victory"? A perusal of the "Nationalist" British Press yields really astounding results as to its nature. It is a Victory of commonsense as witness the panicky manner in which the electorate rushed to vote "Nationalist." It is a Victory for Tariffs—a full-blooded programme of Protection. Simultaneously, it is a Victory for Free Trade as represented by Mr. Snowden and Sir Herbert Samuel. It is also a Victory that has dealt smashing and shattering blow to Socialism. And, since the leader of the "Victory" still retains the Socialist label in his mind, it is equally a Victory for Socialism. Finally, while it is a Victory for Imperial Preference and Empire Isolation, it is also a Victory for Internationalism in its most unqualified sense. Mr. MacDonald was not wrong in describing the Victory as astounding. It is a Victory of chaos and confusion, of self-deception, even of deliberate hypocrisy; and so thorough as to be astounding.

B. P. C. C. And Satyagraha.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is understood to have adopted a resolution expressing full sympathy with the Temple-Entry Satyagraha at Nasik, assuring its organisers all possible help, and suggesting a joint conference of representatives of the Nasik Satyagraha Committee, the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and the B.P.C.C. to concert methods of co-operation. The resolution is most welcome, especially in view of some prominent local Congressmen having expressed the view that any sectional Satyagraha is inopportune at the present moment when National Satyagraha is almost impending. When National Satyagraha actually commences, it would be time to consider how best to prevent conflict between sectional and National Satyagraha. One thing, however, must be made absolutely clear, that a Congress Committee is justified in identifying itself with any Satyagraha campaign only so long as that campaign is absolutely non-violent and non-coercive.

Dhrangadhra Satyagraha.

The Kathiawari people resident in Bombay have done well to support whole-heartedly the campaign of Satyagraha in the Dhrangadhra State. A resolution adopted by them at a public meeting last week rightly protests "against the sinister move started by a certain Anglo-Indian newspaper to invite the extension of the Kashmir Ordinance into the Kathiawar States" and urges the people of Kathiawar "to be prepared to face the proposed evil on States in general and States' people in particular." So long as the people in the States are at least as well prepared non-violently to resist misrule as are their own countrymen in British India, Ordinances need have no terrors for them. As regards the sinister move of a certain Anglo-Indian paper, do the people concerned realise how unconsciously they help the worst type of Anglo-Indian journalism?

Neglect Of Girls' Education.

The Administration Report of the Poona City Municipality School Board for the year shows good progress made in recent years in various directions. The number of pupils rose from nearly 6,000 in 1925 to over 11,000 in 1931; but it is regrettable that the number of girls at school continues to be disproportionately small. In 1930-31 only 4,848 girls attended school as against 6,164 boys. The difference is mainly due to inadequate appreciation of the importance of girls' education, the persistence of child marriages, but partially prevented by the Sarda Act, and to a smaller extent to the purdah system. Compulsory education is undoubtedly an effective remedy against the neglect of girls' education, as is proved by the better attendance of girls in the areas under compulsion. The extension of compulsion to the whole city a simple reform that has been overdue.

Congress President Ordered Complete Rest.

UNDERGOES OPERATION FOR NOSE TROUBLE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the Congress President, was operated upon for nose trouble in Bombay on Sunday. He is progressing satisfactorily. He has been advised to take complete rest for a week.

The Sardar accompanied by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, and Miss Maniben Patel arrived from Bardoli in Bombay by the Surat passenger train on Sunday morning. He was received by his friends and admirers at the railway station. He drove to the residence of his Bombay post, Sjt. Kuramchand Chunilal at Sri Ram Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

He was operated upon for nose trouble by Dr. Dhamania in consultation with Dr. Deshmukh. He is progressing satisfactorily and has been advised to take complete rest for a week.

APPEAL BY "PEOPLE'S" EDITOR.

Conviction Upheld

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

The appeal preferred by Ferozehand, Editor of the "People" against his sentence of imprisonment till the rising of the Court and fine of Rs. 200 under the Foreign Relations Ordinance for publication of a communication about Persian administration has been disposed of to-day by the Sessions Court, maintaining the conviction, but quashing the sentence of imprisonment and reducing the fine to Rs. 25.

MAULANA HABIBUR-RAHMAN ARRESTED

Raid On "Zemindar' " Office.

LAHORE Nov. 13.

Subsequent to the arrest of Maulana Habiburahman, Director of Ahrars, the police locked up the office and Maulvi Ahmad all who succeed Habiburahaman was also arrested. This morning the police also raided the "Zemindar" Office and confiscated a portion of the paper containing Maulana Daud Gaznavi's statement of alleged torture of Ahrar volunteers in the Punjab and Kashmir jails.

MORRIS COLLEGE SHOOTING INCIDENT.

NAGPUR, Nov. 15.

In connection with the alleged shooting by Mrs. Hunter in the Morris College building on Saturday morning, police enquiry has elicited that a few menial servants of the Morris College and some others assembled in the College building for gambling.

The College Chowkidar wrongly told Principal Hunter that a burglary was being attempted whereupon Principal Hunter and Mrs. Hunter, armed with loaded pistols hurried to the place where they tried to keep the gamblers in check. But Mrs. Hunter was overpowered and it is alleged that a bullet went off from her pistol accidentally, wounding a college sweeper, who was immediately removed to the Mayo Hospital, where he is faring well.—A. P.

SOVIET ASSISTANCE TO CHINA?

Litvinoff's Protest Against Japanese Allegations

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Protest against the continuance of Japanese allegations of Soviet assistance to Chinese in Manchuria and reminder of Japan's assurance that interests of Soviet would not be injured, have been handed over by M. Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, to Japanese Ambassador, Hirota, for transmission to Tokio.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sydney—Childhood romance has culminated in the engagement of cricketer Don Bradman to Miss Jessie Menzies, who used to stay with Bradmans as child.—Reuter.

FIGHT AGAINST DRUG DEVIL.

Most Sensational Trial Begins.

SEQUEL TO DISCOVERY OF 1929.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Basel.—What promises to be the most sensational case in the history of fight against the drug traffic involving millions of Swiss francs and hundreds of pounds of illicit drugs and international dope traffickers is opening here on Monday in the presence of the League of Nations representatives. The proceedings are a sequel to the discovery in 1929 by the Egyptian Customs of consignment of heroin despatched from Basel which was discovered to be the manufacturing centre

Agents from almost all Central European countries and the Orient are implicated and every capital in the world is indirectly involved.

The facts of case are that the Egyptian customs officials at Alexandria on 15th November 1929 discovered twenty cases of heroin in the Cargo of the Italian Steamer "Esperia" disguised as "glue." Inquiries led to the unearthing of wordwide system of distribution of drug which was mahufactured at Basel, centres of distribution including Tokio, and Buenos Aires.

The manufacturer of the drugs which were valued at over 600,000 sterling was Dr. Fritz Mueller, the German chemist, residing at Basel, whose collaborators included the Rumaniani Maurice Gruenberg and Englishman Frederick Cohn in the Egypt and the German Kurt Smith in the Far East.—Reuter.

HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG

To-day's Public Meeting At Chowpatty

Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. there will be a public meeting to-day (Monday) (Nov. 16) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Chowpatty Sands to protest against the Government repression in Bengal (including Hijli and Chittagong incidents) and arrests of prominent Congressmen. Sjt. K. F. Nariman will preside and prominent speakers will address on "Political Situation In Bengal." Loud speakers will be installed and accommodation will be reserved for ladies.

FRANCE FORESTALLS BRITAIN!

Sur-Tax On Empire Goods.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Paris—France has been quick to anticipate the possible British tariffs and also apply anti-dumping surtaxes to goods imported from the British Empire and other countries with a depreciated currency.

The decree has been published in "Journal Official" applying a 15 per cent surtax to goods from Britain and Australia and 7 per cent surtax to goods from all parts of India. Goods exempted are those hitherto exempted from duty, those for which a world market exists and the market price of which is not influenced by variations in national currency and also goods shipped before 14th November.

Goods from Sweden, Denmark and Mexico will pay 15 per cent surtax, those from Norway 8 per cent and those from Uruguay, 10 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

Doctor Herschfeld On Sex Problem.

LECTURES TO PHOENIX CLUB AND MEDICOS.

WHERE REAL HAPPINESS OF SOCIETY LIES.

It was a small but a distinguished gathering of Indians and Europeans that assembled in the Blue Rooms at the Taj Mahal on Thursday evening to hear Professor Magnus Hirschfeld of the Berlin University, the eminent German Sexologist who is now on a short visit to India. The German scientist gave an interesting address on "Sexology" which was followed by a number of questions which he briefly answered.

The function was organised by the Phoenix Clup and Mr. W. E. Lucas, honorary secretary of the Club presided and introduced the the audience.

TO DENY SEX IS TO DENY LIFE ITSELF.

Dr. Hirschfeld said he was glad to speak under the auspices of an organisation which was trying to bring about a feeling of goodwill among Indians and Europeans. He declared that Sexology and Sexual reform was one of the important movements of the present time. He had devoted his life to that work and wanted to give an idea of the work that he had done during the last forty years. He pointed out that the aim of civilization was to provide the greatest good for the greatest possible number and this was not possible unless they solved the Sex problem on right lines; because Sex was the corner stone of society, and to deny sex was to deny life itself.

Dr. Hirschfeld described at length the work that is now being done at the Institute for Sexual Scince at Berlin which he founded in 1919. He explained the findings of the careful work carried on in that institution by experts and gave interesting statistics about marriage and other allied subjects. His remark that on careful investigation it was established that "only eight per cent of the present day marriages are happy, 30 per cent are decidedly unhappy, and the remaining 62 per cent are such in which husbands and wives are completely indifferent of each other" was received with laughter.

After acquainting the audience with the work of his Institute Dr. Hirschfeld explained now the problem of birth control was no more a theoretical question, and how it had actually come to be practised in all the civilized countries. In Germany the movement was so strong that birth rate per thousand which was 30 in 1913 had now gone down to 10. That showed that men wanted smaller families and what they cared more was the quality than the quantity.

In conclusion Dr. Hirschfeld observed that real happiness of society depended on the right solution of the Sex problem and bringing science to the help of man.

AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Hirschfeld delivered an interesting address on "Sex Pathology" on Thursday morning at the Hygience Theatre of the Grant Medical College. A large gathering of doctors, medical students and prominent citizens was present to hear the world renowned guest. Lieut. Col. S. S. Vazifdar, Professor of medicine, Grant Medical College, presided. The theme of the address was illustrated by lantern slides. The learned doctor was given a warm reception by the gathering when he made his appearance in the theatre. In introducing the guest to the audience, Dr. Vazifdar called him as one of the world's greatest authorities on the science of sexology. He was the founder of the World League of Sexual Reform. The present day world owed a good deal to him for the immense services that he had rendered to the humanity in this branch of human life.

VARIOUS FORMS OF HOMO-SEXUALITY.

Dr. Hirscrfeld began by explaining the various aspects of sexology. It was not only a medical science, he added, but a very important social science as well. A time had come when they had to give this science its due place in the human knowledge. Ignorance and the world traditions in this respect had brought about disasters under which the present day humanity was suffering. The Doctor then explained various forms of homo-sexuality and how they were practised. The clides that were exhibited on the magic lantern lantern was deeply instructive. They were the rarest cases of abnormalities of the sexual impulse.

At the end, Dr. Vazifdar proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the learned guest for the illuminating address that he had delivered on one of the most imdelivered.

ALCOHOL POISONING?

Devji Natha, a Hindu, was found unconscious in a house at Colaba on Friday and the police removed him to the hospital where he died subsequently.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to alcohol poisoning.

At the inquest held by the coroner, the deceased's brother deposed that he suspected foul play. The coroner therefore sent the vicera to the Chemical Analyser and adjourned further enquiry.

BRITISH GOVT.'S PLANS

R. T. C. To End Soon

"The Madras Mail" publishes the following special cable from London dated November 11:—

Unless a miracle takes place between now and Friday morning, when the Minorities Sub-Committee meets, the Round Table Conference may safely be said to have terminated owing to the serious deadlock on the communal problem.

At the meeting on Friday the Premier will doubtless ask the delegates whether they are prepared to accept a Government award on the subject. The Congress and the Sikhs will answer in the negative. It is likely that Mr. MacDonald will then ask the Federal Structure Sub Committee to continue the discussion of outstanding subjects.

Here the Muslims will protest declaring that they will not take part in the proceedings of the Federal Structure Committee until they know what is the Government's attitude towards the communal problem.

It is probable that the Premier will then convene a plenary session of the Conference and make a statement somewhat on the following lines.

"We have accumulated enough material for the Government to discuss the frame of the future Government of India Bill, which will be introduced in Parliament in due course. We shall incorporate therein such safeguards as we deem fit and proper. When the Bill comes up before the Joint Parliamentary Committee your representatives may give further assistance. We would like you to discuss other federal subjects, but owing to the Muslim opposition to that procedure, you must necessarily wait till we make up our minds in regard to the safeguards for the Minorities."

I discussed the Government's position with Lord Zetland (a former Governor of Bengal) and, while deploring the communal deadlock, he said that if the Government attempted to solve the problem they would be undertaking the gravest responsibility and therefore would have to take time to consult experts.

Sir A. P. Patro For India Office.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The name of Sir A. P. Patro is mentioned as the likely successor of Mr. Paranjpe at the India Office when the latter retires in January next.

TURKEY & FOREIGN CAPITAL

Relations With America.

The Stamboul correspondent of the "Near East" writes:—

In the financial field, the most important feature of the past week has been the mission to the United States with which the ex-Finance Minister, Saratshoglu Shukru Bey, has been entrusted by the Turkish Government. As the question of a foreign loan is the natural pivot around which financial pre-occupations seem to revolve here at present, this voyage has led the Press to suppose that its object is to negotiate a big Turkish loan on the American market. Saratshoglu Shukru Bey immediately denied this assumption, declaring that he will only study the possibilities of closer Turco-American economic relations. It is, nevertheless, strongly hoped that Shukru Bey, who as Finance Minister won a considerable reputation here, will make arrangements for American capital to be invested in Turkey.

It has been a constant pre-occupation of the Turkish Government to prevent foreign capital from acquiring political significance in Turkey, and this attitude of mind has found expression in various forms of restrictive measures. The fact, however, that a concession similar to that given to Ford at Istanbul has not so far been granted to a society of a different nationality, is a hint of the Turks' readiness to make an exception as regards Americans, whom they do not suspect of entertaining political designs on their country. Moreover, when a Turkish paper complained, a few weeks ago, that the packing of figs to be imported into the United States was submitted at Smyrna to the sanitary control of the American consular authorities, the American Consul received the ready assurance that such control was fully accepted, and was not at all likely to rouse Turkish susceptibilities.

LAWYER SUES LAWYER.

Alleged Defamation

An important point of law as to whether an advocate appearing in a case is entitled to protection for defamatory statements made in court was argued when the case in which a notice was issued to Khan Bahadur Billimoria an ex-judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court and now a practising advocate came up for hearing before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The complainant in this case is Mr. Tulsidas A. Karania an attorney of the Bombay High Court who charged the respondent with defamation.

Mr. Shroff appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, assisted by Mr. C. N. Kanuga.

"ADJUDICATED INSOLVENT."

Arguing the case for the complainant Mr. Shroff said that there was sufficient ground for the issue of summons against the respondent. The respondent, he stated, had said in the Small Causes Court that the complainant was an adjudicated insolvent. This remark was irrelevant and unwarranted, Mr. Karani being an absolute outsider in the case in question. An advocate present in court protested against the remarks made by the Khan Bahadur but inspite of this he repeated it again.

Mr. Velinkar then requested the Court to examine Mr. Karani. The latter was sworn in and stated that he did not know the Khan Bahadur personally before September 11. There was no express illwill or malice between them. Witness admitted that his father was an adjudicated insolven. Witness was also declared an insolvent but the order was set aside by an appeal to the High Court.

Mr. Velinkar then addressed his arguments to the Court. He was of opinion that the courts would be flooded with defamation cases against advocates if the present case was entertained. Counsel read out important High Court decisions bearing on the point.

Mr. Velinkar stated that there was no ill feeling between the complainant and the respondent and therefore there was no suggestion of any improper motive "personal to himself." The existence of good faith was to be presumed in the absence of any ill will or malice. No man's liberty was safe, said Mr. Velinkar, if his advocate was not allowed to argue his case fearlessly in the interest of his client. He submitted that the case should be dismissed.

"RECKLESS STATEMENTS."

Mr. Shroff asked the court to decide this case independently of the English law, according to which a pleader was entitled to absolute protection. He read a High Court ruling that there should be no recklessness in making statements. Again the onus of proof that the allegations were made in good faith must lie with the respondent. His case was that the respondent was not acting under instructions from his client, and the statement was made recklessly and without due care. The respondent was given an opportunity to withdraw the imputation but he failed to do so. Counsel therefore thought that it was a fit case for the Magistrate to issue summons against the respondent on a charge of defamation.

The Magistrate reserved orders till Tuesday.

GRANT ROAD STABBING AFFRAY

"Assailant" Surrenders Himself To Police

The busy locality of Grant Road was thrown in considerable excitement on Friday evening by a stabbing affray in which a Mohoemdan was seriously injured and is lying in the hospital.

It appeared that one Abdulla Ahmed was standing near A—1 restaurant near Grant Grant Bridge when he was suddenly attacked by four persons who were armed with knives and lathis. Abdulla received four stab wounds and his assailants took to their heels before anybody gave a chase. The police removed the injured man to the hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

On Saturday, one Gulmohmed went to the Lamington Road Police Station and surrendered himself as one of the assailants. When questioned by the police he said he stabbed Abdulla owing to previous enmity.

Knocked Down By Motor Lorry

How a man was crushed to death under a motor lorry was narrated at the coroner's court on Saturday.

The deceased, Vankat Strifall it was alleged, was crossing the bridge at Grant Road when he was run over by a motor lorry No. Bom. 1306 driven by Poonasingh Chandursingh. After the accident, the deceased was dragged thirty feet before the motor lorry came to a stand still.

At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CITY NOTES

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC

THE REMITTANCE POSITION.

The Government has so far purchased £3,308,000 through tenders of sterling during the last few weeks and by transfers from the Paper Currency Reserve it gave the Secretary of State £23,047,800 making a total of £26,356,800. Of this amount £14,047,800 was used to maintain the rate at 1|5 49|64 by selling sterling to the public, leaving a net remittance of £12,308,000 for this year. As the needs of the Secretary of State amount to nearly £35 millions this leaves another £23 millions to be bought in the next four months. This would only enable the Government to get through the year without further borrowing in London.

It is not possible to make any more transfers from the Paper Currency Reserve because there is only Rs. 4,29 lakhs worth of gold there. There would also be the problem of recouping the gold in the Paper Currency Reserve by purchase of an additional £14 millions sterling, making £37 millions so far. If, however, we take the deterioration of our sterling assets during the last year, the Government will have to buy another £13 millions or £50 millions in all.

RECOUPING OUR GOLD ASSETS.

This is only on the basis of our sterling position. In February last we had about Rs. 80 crores or £60 millions in the Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves together and this represented that amount of 'gold.' Now that the pound is off the gold standard we must have about one-third more of that sterling amount to regain our gold resources. This means that our sterling resources should become £80 millions before the havoc of last year is set right. With the purchase of £50 millions referred to above, the gold reserve would amount only to £55 millions and an additional £25 millions will be required to go back to the 1930 position, making the total requirement of £75 millions. There is no question but that the best that the Government can hope for is to get on till March, 1932 without further borrowing in London. This would mean that, at that time, we would be about £50 millions worse off than we were in March, 1931, or a deterioration of Rs. 66 crores. That will be the credit due to the working of the 18d. ratio and Ordinance No. 7.

MR. MODY AND THE COTTON DUTY.

I am not very sure how Mr. Mody managed to become an advocate of foreign raw products for India. During the last year, India imported 58,000 tons of foreign cotton and Indian cotton was to that extent displaced. It is idle to argue that this has not hit the Indian farmer. Mr. Mody argues that the duty will not protect the Indian farmer, while it will hit the mills hard. Taking the fine counts mills alone into account, the price of cloth of about 60 counts from Uganda and Egyptian cotton is about Rs. 3 per pair of ten yards and the cost of the raw material is not more than seven annas. The duty will then amount to only one anna per pair of dhoties and this could easily be absorbed by the mills or passed on to the consumer who would never know that he is paying another anna for his cloth.

The greater mystery, however, is why the Aga Khan has chosen Mr. Mody for sending his telegram to, instead of the Finance Member or some Mahomedan. Was he afraid that the latter would disagree with a policy of protecting Muslims in Uganda while starving Muslims in Kathiawad?

REMEMBER DACCA MUSLINS

But Mr. Mody treads more dangerous ground when he says no long staple cotton is grown in India. Mr. Anklesaria smartly held him up and quoted the case of Rajpipla State which had trebled its revenue in three years and forced prosperity on its cultivating classes at the same time. Mr. Mody and his group cannot have forgotten the glory of DACCA MUSLIN nor the ruthlessness with which it was stamped out of India. He must remember that the Indian mills were for a long time prevented from weaving high counts and all this was part of a deliberate policy to kill long staple growing in India. Instead, therefore, of fighting for the encouragement of long staple cotton cultivation in India, he has ranked with Lancashire interests in hitting the Indian agriculturist and reducing his earning capacity.

SCHUSTER'S SONG.

Excelsior! Let us balance the Budget
Tax the salt, tax the card and letter,
Tax the cotton, tax the wheel and gadget.
Tax everything until we think of something better.

INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX
WHY YOU SHOULD CONSULT US.
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Government Defeat In Assembly.

VOTE AGAINST IMPORT DUTY ON MACHINERY.

"Bombay Is Not India": Schuster's New Slogan

MOTION AGAINST COTTON IMPORT DUTY LOST.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

The Government whips were caught napping and the opposition manoeuvre succeeded so unexpectedly that by the time the House rose the Government had sustained a defeat which if H. E. the Viceroy does not certify would mean loss of one and a half crore of rupees over the proposed duty on machinery. Both this and the proposal regarding the duty on raw cotton were part of a scheme which was to yield to the Government over two crores of rupees revenue and also deemed to be a protection for Lancashire against the advantage gained by the Indian Cotton Industry through sur-charge tax.

AGA KHAN'S "HOOKUM."

Earlier in the morning the Government whips were most active as Sir Muhamed Yakub had received "hookum" from H. H. the Aga Khan to vote down duty on raw cotton which would affect His Highness' followers in East Africa and Uganda. Though persuasion could not change Sir Muhamed Yakub the Government whips were, however, sure of a majority as they had managed to secure some Punjab cultivating interests on their side while persons like Bhagat Chanimal, a potter of Delhi whom the Congressmen had got elected, had left the House and did not vote on either of the two divisions.

"INDIA IS NOT BOMBAY."

Be that as it may, the Government's victory on the motion over the raw cotton became surer when Sir George Schuster raised the good old cry "India is not Bombay" and rural interests seemed roused to old prejudices. So it was the Government was backed by the following non-official elected members:—

Mr. Anklesaria, Nawab Ishwar Singhji, Sir Suhrawardy, Mr. Raghbir Singh, Haji Wajiuddin, Nawab Ibrahim, Mian Sahah Nawaz, Talib Mehdi Khan, Mr. Pasricha, Mr. Rajan Baksh and Mr. B. N. Misra.

The Government might have even got a larger majority as the neutrality of Sardar Sant Singh and Sardar Harbans Singh, Mr. Rustogi and of Bhai Parmanand was broken at the last moment in favour of Mr. Bhupat Singh's motion but the defeat was crushing and this overdoze of victory apparently made the Government whips and Government frontbenchers fall under a false sense of security.

A LEAF OUT OF SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

The opposition, on the other hand, took a leaf out of the Swarajist programme of the by-gone Assembly days and fought the next motion for omission of duty on machinery through the backbenchers and others who were not in any way connected with the cotton industry. Moreover, this matter affected the agriculturists as well adversely but somehow the Government thought the debate would go on till to-morrow but Secret whipping kept all opposition in their seats and suddenly at 4-30 no more speakers came forward and House went to vote.

LOST BY ONE VOTE.

The Government was supported by the following elected members: Nawab Ishwar Singhji, Sir Suhrawardy, Mr. Raghbir Singh, Mr. Yamin Khan, Sir Muhamed Yakub, and Mr. Rajan Baksh; but against that the opposition had got most of the agriculturist votes from the Punjab and what is more important two of the Government supporters Messrs. Anklesaria and R. S. Sarma were not in lobby while Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan took rather a courageous step in being the first nominated non-official to go against the Government this session and sided with the opposition. Lobby echo enquired as to whether Messrs. Anklesaria and Sarma had not left because of sympathy with the motion! In any case the Government lost by one vote as it had fifty-two against the opposition 53 and to Mr. Hariraj Swarup belonged the rare honour of being the author of the motion which defeated the Government.

WINDFALL.

Opposition cheers were deafening because this victory was windfall and saved their face.

Some such victory may occur again and certainly postal and income-tax proposals are now a danger signal to the Government. Moreover, Government having failed to maitain the Bill intact some may now come over to the opposition thinking that if H. E. the Viceroy has to certify he might as well certify more than one proposal.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13.

When the Assembly met to-day the lobbies were busy discussing firstly the Kashmir situation in the light of the Maharaja's announcement of yesterday which has given general satisfaction to the Muslim members of the Assembly and secondly, the prospect of voting in the Assembly to-day over the deletion of the import duty on raw cotton. As the Government majority yesterday consisted mostly of Muslim non-official members a cable from His Highness the Aga Khan to Sir Mahomed Yakub to oppose the Government's proposal in the interest of Indians overseas has made those Muslim members review their position; thus whipping on either side became very keen when the Assembly met to-day.

MEERUT CASE COSTS.

At question time Sir James Crerar answering a series of questions by S. C. Mitra on the Meerut Conspiracy case said that the total expenditure on the case borne by the Central Government and the U. P. Government was 12,18,000 up to 30th September 1931 and that the total amount paid to witnesses and assessors for the same period was about Rs. 60,000. Over nine lakhs had been paid to Prosecution Counsel for fees. Expenditure in all matters connected with the case which are dealt with by the ordinary machinery of the U. P. Government is met by that Government, all the other charges being met by the Central Government.

DUTY ON RAW COTTON.

The debate was resumed on the duty on raw cotton.

Sir Harisingh Gour, Leader of the Nationalists, speaking first emphasised that this duty was an indirect benefit to Lancashire and to the extent of twelve and half per cent it was a handicap to the development of cotton manufactures in India. And this handicap was to continue for eighteen months.

Sir George Schuster interrupted asking on what authority he said that this duty would not be kept after 31st March 1933.

"CAT IS OUT OF BAG"

Sir Harisingh Gour:—Ah, now the cat is out of the bag and anyone who thought that there would be a remission of taxation would be foredoomed to disappointment.

Sir George Schuster interrupted stating: I was calling attention to the distinction between the customs duty which normally is not voted every year and the income-tax which is voted every year.

Sir Harisingh Gour: Does the Finance Member say that the emergency budget with all its proposals of taxation avowedly for eighteen months is going to be perpetuated? (No answer).

Nevalrai: Once a mortgage, always a mortgage.

HANDICAP TO COTTON INDUSTRY.

Proceeding Sir Harisingh Gour explained the estimated growth of cotton of several varieties this year in many provinces and affirmed that there was bound to be a shortage. It was this time which was chosen by the Finance Member to impose this handicap on the Indian cotton manufacturer and Sir Harisingh feared that the duty was bound to extinguish the growing cotton industry.

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty at this stage rose for a personal explanation. He referred to yesterday's remark of Mr. Arthur Moore that he (Mr. Chetty) had been very severe in his criticism of Mr. Ankleswaria and that Mr. Ankleswaria had made his point and therefore he (Mr. Chetty) should withdraw his words. Mr Chetty drew attention to the official report of his own speech when Sir George Rainy, Leader of the House, pointed out that this was not a personal explanation. Mr. Chetty then quoted from Mr. Ankleswaria's own book to show that the figures mentioned by Mr. Ankleswaria were not correct when Sir Geogre Rainy again drew the attention of the Chair that it was not in the nature of a personal explanation.

The President agreed and said: The Hon'ble Member has made it clear that he did not withdraw his words because his reading of the facts differed from that of Mr. Ankleswaria. It is open for the other speakers to take up the facts which Mr. Chetty may possess.

Mr. Chetty did not pursue the matter.

Haji Abdulla Haroon supported the duty and informed the House of what improvemnt in cultivation of long staple cotton had been achieved in Sind and Punjab during the recent years.

BE FAIR TO CULTIVATOR.

Mr. R. S. Sarma felt that cultivator was not having a fair and square deal in the House. The duty though merely for revenue purposes would incidentally give some protection to the cultivator.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy speaking as a representative of the agriculturists urged that the salvation of the country lay in the development of agriculture alongside with industries. Viewed from that standpoint the duty should be opposed.

Mr. Bhagatram Puri by quoting figures from the Central Cotton Committee's report showed to the House that the assertions made by Mr. Ankleswaria yesterday were not founded on facts. He pointed out that in order that India could compete with foreign manufacturer in producing finer cloth it was essential to import long staple cotton which India could not produce to-day. The duty would, therefore, injure the mill industry as also the Indian settlers in East Africa without giving any appreciable benefit to the Indian cultivator.

Mr. Ahmed Nawaz Khan questioned the genuineness of the ablegram supposed to have come from the Aga Khan.

Sir Mahomed Yakub explained that he received cablegram and had no doubts that it had come from the Aga Khan.

Mr. Ahmed Nawaz Khan did not question the varacity of Sir Mahomed but stated that telegrams could be sent under any name.

Proceeding the speaker held that the speakers had failed to prove that the duty would not benefit the agriculturists.

WHY FOREIGN COTTON?

Talib Mehdi Khan stated that an effort was being made in the country to improve the variety of cotton and the duty would give a further impetus to this. If the use of foreign cloth was regarded as unpatriotic by a great many people, so would be the use of foreign cotton and the interests of Indians in India would be placed first in comparison to those living thousands of miles away. He held that the duty was being opposed in the interests of wealthy millowners.

DUTY STIMULATES CULTIVATION!

Mr. Dyer supporting the duty said that not one cotton mill in the Central Provinces which was a chiefly cotton producing area manufactured finer counts of yarn. He urged that the duty should be supported not only because it would bring in more revenue to the Government but because it would also lead to increased cultivation of cotton of longer staple.

Pandit Sen opposed the duty as its ultimate burden would fall on the consumer. As an alternative source the speaker suggested a five per cent duty on coal.

PLEA OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

Mr. Studd referred to the speech of Sir Hari Singh Gour and said that if the duty was opposed in the interests of Imperial Preference then Lancashire also was a member of the same British Commonwealth of Nations. He, however, disputed the contention that the duty would also give any preference to Lancashire and even if, as asserted by the Opposition, it would place Indian mills at a disadvantage by twelve and half per cent, the present budget would place Lancashire at a disadvantage by fifty per cent. No facts had been placed before them that it would injure the interests of Indian settlers in East Africa. He assured the House that East African cotton would find ample market and would even be imported into this country as before. The difference it would make would be that the consumer would have to pay a little more. He, however, did not think that the question before the House was to discuss the relative merits of cotton industry and cotton cultivators. The question was to how to balance the emergency budget. He was personally opposed to a tax on raw material and to a great many other items in the budget. He supported the bill as it was to meet a national emergency.

SCHUSTER'S DEFENCE.

Sir George Schuster replying on the debate confessed that the Government case stood solidly on the need for revenue but one of its secondary effects was to help the agriculturists in India. It was true that there was difference of opinion between Sir George Rainy and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty regarding the effect of this duty on long staple cotton for whereas the former thought that it meant a rise in the price by five per cent the latter thought that it was three per cent. Even taking it at five per cent, it only meant a very small proportion of the output of Indian mills. There was no extra burden upon that portion of the product which was made with Indian cotton.

"BOMBAY NOT INDIA."

The cotton mill industry had during recent years obtained advantages by the rise in import duty on textiles. No doubt Bombay was very important but Bombay was not the whole of India. The millowners went on producing more and more even though they said they were working at a loss. But, affirmed the Finance Member, India was the only manufacturing country which was enjoying any sort of prosperity in the textile world. Would Mr. Mody prefer a duty on cotton piece goods or duty on raw cotton? (No answer).

SOLICITUDE FOR AGRICULTURISTS.

The conclusion was obvious. Anyway the agriculturists also needed some protection. Mr. Shanmukham Chetty had stated yesterday that there was no appreciable quantity of longstaple cotton produced in India and terefore millowners in India must import from Uganda and other countries.

The amendment of Mr. Bhupat Singh against the duty was lost by 60 votes to 49 amidst cheers from official and European benches.

DUTY ON MACHINERY.

Mr. Hariraj Sarup moved an amendment for the deletion of the proposed duty on machinery from the Bill. He held that the duty would retard the industrial progress of the country and would ultimately affect agricultural development.

Mr. Sitarama Raju quoting from the Fiscal Commission's report made out a case that an impors duty on machinery, even for revenue purposes, was unjustifiable. The speaker said that the Press Act had already handicapped the printing industry and the proposed duty would place further shackles on it.

Mr. Santsingh reminded the Government that wheat contracts made previous to the Wheat Import Act had been exempted from duty. He could not understand why the same treatment was not given to importers of machinery who had entered into contracts prior to the introduction of the Finance Bill.

Mr. Ramkrishna Reddy felt that the duty would affect agricultural development as agricultural machinery and implements would also be taxed.

Messrs. Dudhoria and Bhupatsingh also supported the amendment.

Sir George Schuster replying on the debate said that the last few years' record of Government in giving protection to industries should clearly show that the charge of crushing Indian industries was unfounded. He was perfectly prepared to say that when the revenue position of the Government improved, the duty on machinery would be among the very first that the Government would take off. He wanted the House to review the budget as a whole and they would find that Government had given due consideration to every aspect of the case and had taken into account the national feeling in framing the financial proposals. The correct position might have been to levy a countervailing excise duty whenever any customs duty was imposed. This Government had not done on account of the National feeling on the subject.

The House divided and the amendment was adopted by 53 votes to 52

Mr. Sitarama Raju moved an amendment that in part one of Schedule One to the Bill Amendment No. 4 be omitted. This amendment No. 4 in the Bill was: "In item No. 27—A for figures One-Four in the last column the words One Rupee shall be substituted."

Sir George Rainy took objection that the Governor-General's previous sanction was essential before the amendment could be moved as the effect of the amendment would be not to reduce taxation but to increase it from one four to one nine.

The Chair after hearing Sir Hari Singh Gour, Mr. Chetty and Sir George Rainy ruled that the amendment was in order and t no previous sanction of the Governor-General was required in moving the same.

Mr. Sitarama Raju was allowed to move the amendment which he did but withdrew it after Sir George Rainy had explained the circumstances under which the duty was sought to be reduced from One-Four to One.

The House rose till to-morrow.—A. P.

SHAIKH HISSAMUDDIN.

Gets One Year's Imprisonment.

Shaikh Hissamuddhin, Dictator of Ihrar Party, who was arrested at Sialkot, while leading a Muslim Jatha, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

DHRANGADHRA SATYAGRAHA

Bombay Kathiawaris' Protest Meeting

WITHDRAW BAN ON LEADERS AND CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of Dhrangadhra Sansthan Prajamandal a largely attended public meeting of Kathiawar people was held at Heerabaug Hall on Thursday last when Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

Mr. Mehta dealt with the recent arbitrary encroachments on the elementary rights of citizenship in the Drangadhra State and exposed the hollowness of the plea of the inclusion of the protection of fundamental rights in the constitution of India as a whole in the R.T.C. He exhorted the States' people to present a united front for their own emancipation.

SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED.

The following resolutions were passed:—

This public meeting of Kathiawari people held under the auspices of Dhrangadhra Prajamandal congratulates those thirty Satyagrahi volunteers including five ladies who are recently arrested by the Dhrangadhra State authorities, and believes that such self sacrifice will bring the emancipation of the people of Dhrangadhra State in particular and of Kathiawar in general from their present deplorable condition. This meeting appeals to the people of Kathiawar to contribute their quota to the Dhrangadhra Satyagraha and thereby enable the Wadhwan Committee to continue this peaceful struggle till the Dhrangadhra authorities are forced to withdraw the ban against the Kathiawar Political Conference and also the deportation orders against the Dhrangadhra leaders.

ANGLO-INDIAN MOVE.

This meeting emphatically protests against the sinister move started by a certain Anglo-Indian newspaper to invite the extension of the Kashmir Ordinance into the Kathiawar States and warns all concerned that such illegitimate attempts to crush the elementary rights of the people will widen the gulf already existing between the rulers and the ruled in most of the Kathiawar States.

Several leaders including those from Dhrangadhra and Halwad also spoke in support of the resolutions. It was announced that the first batch of Dhaangadhra Prajamandal of Bombay would be starting on Saturday. The total contributions to Dhrangadhra Satyagraha from Bombay amounting to Rs. 1100/ were announced in the meeting.

KASHMIR SITUATION.

Hindu And Sikh M.L.A. Deputation To Viceroy.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14.

A deputation of fifteen Hindu and Sikh members of the Legislative Assembly lead by Sir Hari Singh Gour waited on the Viceroy over the Kashmir situation. It is understood that they mentioned the anxiety of an attempt to coerce the Maharaja through British Indian Muslim influences, and urged that neither British Indian nor Indian State subjects should be allowed to coerce each other. The deputation is reported to have emphasised the strategic importance to India of the Kashmere frontier and the danger to the pan-Islamic school of thought.

The deputation is also understood to have referred to the recent announcement of the Maharaja regarding the Glancy Enquiry Committee and the constitutional enquiry.

VICEROY'S ASSURANCE

The Viceroy, it is understood, gave them a sympathetic hearing, pointed out his friendship with the Maharaja, and stated that the Government readily helped the Maharaja, when he wanted assistance and that the Ordinance was proof that the Government would not let British Indian subjects coerce Indian State authorities. As regards the Glancy Enquiry and its personnel, it had been set up by the Maharaja on his own judgment and was intended to inquire into the inequalities alleged, but the constitutional enquiry was to be conducted under Mr. Glancy by another body.—A. P.

INQUIRY INTO KASHMIR DISTURBANCES

Mr. Middleton To Preside

SRINAGAR, November 14.

Mr. L. Middleton, I.C.S., will conduct an enquiry into the causes of the disturbance and shooting for the period not covered by the Dalal Committees report.—A.P.

MUSLIM M.L.As AND AHRAR CAMPAIGN.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 14.

Muslim members of the Legislative Assembly have deputed Sheikh Sadiq Hassan, M.A.L., of Amritsar, to confer with Punjab Ahrars in connection with the situation in Kashmir as regards their campaign of civil disobedience.—A. P.

oldiers Charged With Murder.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Privates W. Highman and J. Callaghan of the Royal Regiment of Fort William were formally charged to-day before officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate with murder and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence on the night of November 11. They were further charged with having caused hurt to a Khalashi of the B. I. S. N. Company and the engine driver of the police launch. The accused were remanded in custody and further hearing was adjourned till November 27. (see message of 12th November).—A.P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Poona, Nov. 15.

The weather has been dry over the country except for an inch of rain at Victoria Point and Cuddalore and half an inch at Coonoor. A depression has probably formed in the mid-Arabian Sea, with the central region between latitudes twelve and sixteen degrees north and longitudes sixty-two and sixty-six degrees east.

Forecast:—A few showers are likely in South Madras.—A.P.

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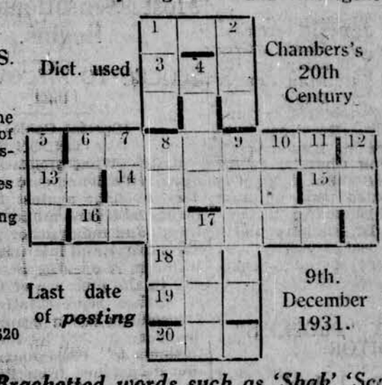
Competition No. 13.

(A Puzzle requiring Skill and Intelligence.)

CLUES ACROSS.

1. White
3. Of the Order of St. Augustine
6. Vehicles
13. Vowels
14. Shivering
15. Iowa
16. Grows dark
18. A boy
19. Ay
20. Total value 620

Dict. used



Chambers's 20th Century

Last date of *posting*

9th. December 1931.

CLUES DOWN.

1. Interjection.
2. To seize
4. A garment (curt)
5. Sport
6. Meeting
7. Vowels
8. Stormy
9. German ballads
10. Hilltop
11. A girl
12. A dance
17. Jackdaws

N.B.:—Bracketted words such as 'Shah' 'Scot' etc. etc. and 'Abbrs' are not mentioned

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20	,, ,, 50 ,,	40	,, ,, 25	,,	
250	,, ,, 10 ,,	1000	,, ,, 5	,,	
5000	,, ,, 3 ,,				

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION MUDDLES.

(By M. R. PARANJPE, Poona.)

In June last when elections were held to fill certain vacancies in the Senate that were to occur on August 4, some very interesting problems cropped up. One of the most interesting of these problems was in connexion with the election by the Principal's constituency. At that time the Principals of four colleges—The Karnatak, the Deccan, the G. S. Medical and Baroda—were on leave. The roll prepared by the Registrar, for this constituency, showed two names against the Karnatak and Baroda colleges. Immediately I asked certain questions.

1. Is the appearance of two names against the same college justifiable under the Act?
2. If it is justifiable why was it done in two cases only?
3. Who would vote as Principals of the Karnatak and Baroda Colleges.
4. If the Acting Principals vote does it not mean that the permanent incumbents cease to be Principals for the time being and lose their places on the Senate if they have any?

REFERENCE TO THE CHANCELLOR.

It was not possible to get any satisfactory replies to the above queries and at last the Vice-Chancellor, at my request, agreed to make a reference to the Chancellor. I have not heard any thing in this respect since then (August) and possibly the legal advisers of the Chancellor have found it a not too easy question.

When this question was a matter of correspondence between the Vice-Chancellor and myself I had prepared a note discussing the different aspects of the problem. Many a friend has asked me for a copy of it and as it is not possible to supply copies to all I release it to-day for publication. It may interest also such readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" as are not Fellows of the University.

WHAT THE ACT SAYS.

The pertinent sections of the Act and Statutes which have a bearing on the question are:—

Sect. 13, IIA (i) provides for the election of 13 principals of Colleges entitled to send up students for degree examinations, 'from among themselves.'

Section 3 (e) says "Principal" means the head of a College.

Section 13, Proviso (1) lays down that every person elected under any of the entries (i), (ii), (iii) of that Section shall hold office of a Fellow only so long as he occupies the office or comes under the designation which entitled him to be so elected.

Section 13, Para 2 of Last Explanation says that in the case of any election, if the question is raised whether any person is or is not a Principal etc., the question shall be decided by the Vice-Chancellor.

Statute 132 (Page 132 current Hand-book) requires the Registrar to maintain an electoral roll for each of the electoral bodies entitled to elect a member to the authorities of the University showing the names, degrees and addresses of all persons, or the names and addresses of all public associations and bodies as the case may be, qualified to vote.

Statute 133 says that the persons, public associations or bodies, as the case may be, entitled to vote at any election of any of the authorities shall be respectively the persons etc., whose names are entered on their respective rolls.

Statute 157 (page 65, Current Hand-book) requires that the names of the persons entitled to vote shall be entered in their respective rolls at least seven clear weeks before the date of the election.

WHEN A PRINCIPAL IS ON LEAVE.

The difficulty arises when a Principal is on leave and some one is appointed to act in his place. The questions which then arise, when an election by Principal's constituency is announced, are:—

1. Whose name should appear on the roll to be prepared under statute 157, that of the permanent incumbent or that of the person acting for him?
   Under Section 13—last Explanation para 2—the Vice-Chancellor has the absolute right to decide the question but then a two-fold difficulty has to be faced. If the names of the permanent incumbents are put on roll and if some of them be, say in England, from where votes cannot be sent in time allowed by the statutes, the active roll gets shortened to that extent and this is a hardship in a roll like the Principals' whose number is only 30. It may be noted however, that the Principals' is not the only constituency which is so small. Some of the Headmasters' groups, and the Faculties of Science, Law and Medicine as well as the Academic Council are equally small.
   If on the other hand the name of the Acting Principal be placed on the roll, the numerical strength of the roll is no doubt maintained, but it amounts to the declaration that the permanent incumbent is no longer holding the Principal's office and, therefore, Under Section 13, Proviso (1) he would be obliged to vacate his seats on the different University authorities if he held any by virtue of his being a Principal.
2. Is it permissible under the Act and the Statutes for the acting Principal to vote on behalf of the permanent Principal just as he signs on his behalf the ordinary official correspondence? It may then be put on the roll or notified otherwise that Mr. A is the Principal but Mr. B. would vote for him in his absence. Supposing this is permissible, can Mr. A contest the election and Mr. B exercise the right to vote? Will it be obligatory in such case for Mr. B to vote necessarily for Mr. A? Section 13, IIA (i) says the Fellow is to be elected by the electorate of Principals "from among themselves". Will the above procedure confirm to the words "from among themselves"?

There are in the Act the following cases to be noticed:

(a) Those who can contest are the same as those who can vote. (Registered Graduates' Constituency).
(b) Those who can contest are some of those who can vote. (Principals' Constituency—Reserved Seats).
(c) Those who contest shall not be those who vote (Faculty-Constituencies).
(d) Those who contest may not be those who vote. (Public bodies).

If the permanent Principal contests and the acting Principal votes, there will be a new case, "a voter delegating his power to vote but retaining his power to contest." If such delegation is permissible must the power to vote be delegated to the acting Principal only? Or may it be delegated to any other member of the staff? Can such power be exercised by the voters in other constituencies also?

3. Can there be on the rolls the names of both, the permanent incumbent as well as the person appointed to act for him, both of them, like others on the roll, entitled to vote in the election as well as to contest a seat?

In this case may it not happen that two men designated as the Principals of the same College both contest the same seat? Or may it not tempt one to increase his chances in an election by persuading himself and some of his Principal friends to go on leave and thus increase the number of votes in his favour?

POINTS FOR DECISION.

The issues to be considered, therefore, are—

If the Principal of a College is on leave and another is appointed to act for him—

(a) Whose name should appear on the roll, that of the permanent incumbent or of the person acting for him?
(b) If the name of the acting principal is put on the roll or he is allowed to vote, does it not amount to a declaration that the permanent one has ceased to hold office?
(c) Can the permanent principal delegate to the person acting for him, his right to vote? Can he at the same time retain his right to contest and retain his seat on University authorities? Must this power be delegated to the Acting Principal only?
(d) Can such power of delegation be exercised by the voters in other constituencies, say, Teachers', Headmasters' Registered Graduates', Public Bodies', Faculties etc.?
(e) Can both names appear on the roll, both entitled to vote as well as to contest?

Before the above issues are decided upon the decision has to be further examined in the light of statute 157, which requires that the roll shall be prepared seven weeks before the date of the election. Supposing the date of the election is fixed as 8th July the roll has to be published on or about the 20th of May. If a Principal is in office on that date but goes on leave some time during the seven weeks' interval or is on leave on the date of the publication of the roll but resumes his duties before the expiry of the seven weeks, will it be permissible to anticipate the contingency and provide for it in the roll published some days or weeks before its actual occurrence?

WOES OF THE MOTORIST

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I wonder if any motorist in the world is as unfortunate as the Bombay motorwallah. He has to pay a heavy tax to the Municipality to the Police registration, to the Government of India a more than half the cost of a gallon of petrol, to the Customs an import duty and to the P.W.D. and local Boards a toll levied on several roads, bridges, etc. And what has he in return? Not one single road worth its name where he can enjoy an outing in his automobile. Bombay being an island its residents have not a large choice of itineraries in all directions like Delhi, Calcutta, Secunderabad and other large cities in India. There are only two runs for the Bombay motorist to choose from, one to Nasik, the other to Poona. Both are nearly the same distance from here, but while the former has no good stations or hotels on the way to speak of the latter has several nice places to stop at in Khandalla or Lonavla, two charming hill stations, in addition to which there are interesting things to see as the Karla Caves, Tata Hydro Works at Campoli and the Glass Factory at Talegaon. Thus the Bombay-Poona Road is much more frequented than the Bombay-Nasik Road. And yet while the latter road is not all that could be desired—the former has been since July last in the most appaling condition. I have made most extensive tours in Great Britain and almost all the important countries in Europe, also Egypt and a very large mileage in this country, but never have I come accross a worse main road than this. In September and October it became so bad in several places that it lost all aspect of a road, there being nothing left of it but deep heavy ruts of thick mud and water. Some of the ruts were two feet deep and more and during the Poona season I have seen many a low built car either completely stranded or obliged to return. Perhaps this prompted the enthusiastic G. I. P. authorities at once to come forward with the novel suggestion of carrying cars to Poona for the week-end at attractive rates! Was there ever a greater affront to the motor industry in general than htis? Fancy a railway suggesting to carry a modern reliable automobile of 20 to 40 h.p. capable of doing 50 to 60 miles per hour over a small stretch of 112 miles! We there anything more preposterous? As a regular keen motorist of over 14 years' experience I must confess that my automobile sense has been deeply wounded. Why then the inexplicable juiettitude from such Associations as the W.I.A.A, the Motor Traders' Association and the General Motors Corporation? Why have they pocketed this insult without lifting their voice to apportion the blame where blame is due? The W.I.A.A. makes frantic efforts to increase its membership roll, and yet it sleeps over matters such as this, when it ought to be fighting tooth and nail with the P.W.D., to give the motorists the roads they desire to have.

As for those who are not interested in motoring beyond Bombay and also those who would like to sympathise with the poor Government rightly or wrongly. I know that I shall be asked by them whether this is the time when Government should waste money on improving roads for the selfish pleasure of the selected few. To them I would only reply by saying that I am not asking the Government to improve the roads, but to 'maintain' the road, as a main road. Further I want the Government to stop wasting money on wrong methods of maintenance and repair. Take, for example, the stretch of road lying between Lonavla and Kamshet a distance of about 8 to 9 miles, year after year this portion particularly gets very bad owing to the heavy rains there and year after year it is repaired to no effect. Sometimes this portion is repaired three to four times per year. My suggestion is why not convert this portion into a permanent way once for all and save so much recurring labour charges not to speak of the inconvenience to the motorists. In road making labour cost against materials is 40 per cent against 60 per cent. Then think of the money, the Government has been wasting by repeated repairs in a half-hearted measure instead of a pucca concrete, stone-paved or tarred maccadan road.

Asphalt surface road making costs Rs. 5|8 per 100 sq. ft. whilst grouting with metal 3 inches deep would cost about Rs. 19 per 100 sq. ft. Of this over 35 to 40 per cent represent labour charges. Finally, I have said above the revenue that Government derives out of motorists under various heads and it would astonish many people the enormous sums contributed by motorists to the Government of this country. Petrol consumption alone amounts to 66 million gallons in the whole of India., i.e., at Ans. 10 per gallon duty it yields to Government of India something like Rs. 4,12,50,000 per year, out of this Bombay's contribution is nearly a third viz: Rs. 1,30,00,000 approximately. The total number of cars registered in India is 1,31,000. At the present rate of import duty on cars and accessories, the Government derive another 2 1|2 to 3 crores of rupees per annum from this source. Add to this the various toll charges levied. Rs. 30 for registration per annum for each car, and the Municipal Taxes and hardly any one will be left in doubt as to the great contribution made by the motorists towards the country's national fund as against which they have not even the most elementary amenities which they richly deserve.

I trust, therefore, that my letter will arouse the necessary interest amongst Motor Associations of India and such large manufacturing houses as General Motors India Ltd., to take the matter up seriously with the Government of India on the question of improving and proper maintenance of at least the main roads.—Yours, etc.,

RUSSA H. MEHTA.

"IMPORT DUTY ON RAW COTTON."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your leading article on import duty on raw cotton entirely misses the main point raised by the E. A. M. Association. It does not purport only to present the case of Indian mills. It purports to present the case of the Indian population in Uganda—who has built up the cotton industry in that country under circumstances of greatest hardships, investing crores of rupees in that industry. Your article misses this point—which is the main point for demand of preferential treatment for Uganda cotton as regards import duty.

It is most surprising that you do not care to go into this part of the question. It will be interesting to know for your readers that in Uganda there are about 18,000 Indians who flourish on this industry. Further as mentioned in the pamphlet, out of 193 cotton ginning factories, 148 factories belong to Indians We ask whether this industry in Uganda should not be counted as "Indian" and supported as such. The high duty which is proposed to be imposed will certainly be a "blow" to Indian industry in Uganda.

The main contention of Uganda merchants is this: Uganda is mainly an Indian colony. And in a practically Indian Colony, it is an Indian industry. That is why it has a case for special preference at the hands of the Indian Government.

It must be understood that the Indian merchants in Uganda are not less sympathetic towards the interests of the Indian farmers than yourself. And if it was a case of benefiting the Indian farmer, they would have gladly supported the Duty. But the Indian farmer was not producing this class of cotton. And it is difficult to understand how an import duty on a class of cotton which the Indian farmer was not producing would benefit him.

What I would like to emphasise is this, the Government of India should not deal a blow to the Indian industry in Uganda which has been built up after years of strenuous labour and hardships, by imposition of such high duty.

—Yours, etc.

K. M. KHANDWALA.

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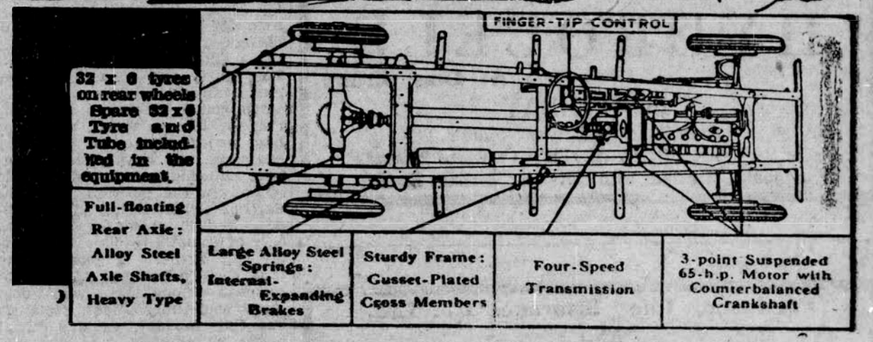
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2. Its mighty sleeve-valve engine will never wear out (every moving part slides or rolls; there are no springs to weaken or break).

3. You will save the expense of valve-grinding and decarbonisation (there are no valves to grind; carbon only increases the efficiency of the sleeve-valve system).

4. Because of the long life of its engine, Willys-Knight always commands a good trade-in price.

5. Its lines are so advanced in style that your Willys-Knight will still be smart when many current cars have been out-dated.

6. It gives the smooth, brilliant performance of an eight with the economy of a six. Oil economy is ensured by the Skinner Oil Rectifier.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to increase of business the OFFICES of the above will be SHIFTED to MORE SPACIOUS ACCOMMODATION at the following address to which all communication should be addressed on and from 22nd September, 1931.

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BERNARD SHAW ON ELECTION RESULTS.

TORIES THOUGHT IT BETTER "TO BE LED BY A SECOND-HAND SOCIALIST."

MENACE OF A CHURCHILLIAN MAJORITY

(By Air Mail.)

The following interview with Mr. Bernardshaw in which he gives his impressions of the Tory landslide appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" of October 28:—

Mr. Bernard Shaw was rung up by a "Manchester Guardian" representative at his country home at Ayot St. Lawrence and asked for his views about the general election. He said that he had been telling people all day what he thought about the election, but he was quite willing to start again.

"This election," said Mr. Shaw. "If you can call it an election, is not open to differences of opinion. It is a crushing and overwhelming matter of fact. Mr. MacDonald has swept the country and wiped out the opposition. This is very interesting and reproduces in a way the position of Disraeli, who, early in his career, considered that those with him in politics were not good company, and he therefore put himself at the head of the Tory Party. There has been no secret for some years that Mr. MacDonald did not think very much of his colleagues, and he evidently thinks he can do more with the Tory party and has therefore made himself the Tory Chief.

"Of course, it was a very big risk for him to take, and what has turned out to be a Tory landslide may have been a Labour landslide. Mr. MacDonald is now in the position of the Earl of Beaconsfield, and I suppose he will presently be the earl of something else. It is, after all, rather a good thing that the Tories have now got someone among them who does know something about Socialism and the labour world. That really is valuable, and apparently they think it better to be led by a second-hand Socialist than a first-hand Conservative."

ELECTION LIES.

"What do you think, Mr. Shaw, of the means by which the National Government obtained its majority?"

"Well," he replied, "they were the customary means—that is to say, everybody told as many lies as they possibly could, or used half-truths with the intention of winning the election with them, which is not the proper way to use either half or whole truths. There is one very significant thing: this extraordinary rally to the Nationalist idea is, of course, bunk in itself, but it does show that people are tired of the party system. It looks as though the voters really wanted to get rid of the party system and to obliterate the Opposition. They will not succeed in doing so, but it is quite clear that the Nationalist idea has caught on in an amazing way."

THE TORIES' ADMIRAL.

Returning to Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Shaw said: "For at least two or three years he has never said anything in public which was not complete bunk. He has been saying the sort of thing that people like, and he said it very well, for he is a very taking man. His voice has three registers in it, and he uses it with great artistic skill. There is no need to condemn him for that. I do not say that he is a man of evil intentions, and he will no doubt do what good he can with his new party, but he never will speak sincerely."

Asked whether he did not think Mr. MacDonald was now in a very isolated position, Mr. Shaw replied: "You cannot really say that a man who has swept the country and had such a triumph as no other statesman has ever had, and is now at the head of the most influential party in the State, is in an isolated position. He has got off one ship and gone on another, and he now sails the admiral's flag in the Tory fleet. There is no use in grudging him his triumph."

LABOUR'S FUTURE.

Asked what he thought about the future of the Labour movement under these conditions, Mr. Shaw said: "After all, the Labour party is very much where it was. The position now created requires a great deal of new thinking. The position with 3,000,000 unemployed is something that has never been in existence before. To go on maintaining the unemployed by doles is simply burning the candle at both ends, and to do what needs to be done—namely, to get going some sensible scheme of employment, will take a great deal of hard thinking on the part of those in power. It is a pity that all the front-bench Labour Ministers have gone. I suppose Mr. Maxton and Mr. Lansbury will be the leaders of the Labour party in Parliament. And they will be able to give Mr. MacDonald some lively times."

TORIES AND RUSSIA.

"I think", he added, "that Mr. Churchill's big majority is a very serious thing in relation to Russia. Stalin will add another division to his army. It is disquieting to remember the things that the Tories did last time they got a big majority. They threatened to cut off the sources of the Nile to intimidate Egypt. And they carried out the Arcos burglary and other things of that kind. One is afraid that if Mr. MacDonald is not able to knock their heads together and make them see sense, as Mr. Baldwin was not able to do, they might go in for a foolish and dangerous policy of coercion."

INDIAN SITUATION.

The interviewer suggested that the Tory triumph may have a serious effect on the Indian situation. For example Mr. Gandhi might be sent home. "They might not merely send him home but shoot him," said Mr. Shaw. "Many Tories would be delighted to do it."

At this point Mr. Shaw rang off and concluded this interview by telephone.

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Nature Study Conference And Exhibition.

The Second Nature Study Conference and Exhibition will be held this year under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Schools' Committee at the Gilder Tank Municipal School, Grant Road, from 16th to 22nd instant. The main resolution at the Conference will be on 'The Nature Study Syllabus,' and all concerned or interested are particularly requested to be prepared for discussing the same. A diverse and interesting programme of demonstrations, lectures, model lessons, shows and excursions is being arranged, including a whole-day nature trip on Sunday (22nd) for which names should be booked not later than 16th instant. Programme and other details will be published later.

All communications should be made to Lecturer in Nature Study, and Director of the Conference and Exhibition, at the Tribhuwan Terraces, Lamington Road, Bombay.

DEMOCRACY FOR INDIA.

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MRS. BRIJLAL NEHRU CHIDES BELLICOSE COMMUNALIST.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Indians resident in England, held in the Victoria Hall, London, on October 24:—

This public meeting of Indians in London strongly condemns the insistence laid at the Round Table Conference on Sectarian claims which are contrary to the overwhelming desire of our people for a settlement of our problems on Democratic and National lines. This meeting therefore urges the Delegates to subordinate all such claims to the interests of India's freedom."

MINORITIES QUESTION.

Mrs. Brijlal Nehru in the course of her presidential speech said the question of the minorities settlement has of late assumed such big dimensions that it seems to be seriously blocking the way to all progress. But a little thought reveals the fact that most of the importance given to this question bears no relation to the real issues at stake.

Unfortunately by force of mere repetition the view has taken such a strong hold that even some of our best men are convinced that minorities have to be duly protected before we get our full measure of self-government.

For years together Hindus and Muslims lived together without requiring any special protection against each other. The troubles between these two communities are comparatively of recent growth. The so-called communal riots which now break out every now and then were unknown a few years ago. They have grown with the development of the so-called representative institutions in the country. Hindus and Muslims have drifted apart. The instalments of reforms in the machinery of the Government during the last two decades have not given us even a shadow of self-government, but they have most certainly brought an apple of discord amongst us raising fake issues and taking us further and further away from our goal. While we are wrangling over the exact proportion of seats which should be allocated to each community, our masses both Hindu and Muslim are starving, our youngmen are being shot and imprisoned, our press gagged and various other acts of oppression continue.

NO RELIEF FOR MASSES.

To the masses of the people it does not at all matter whether the Legislature is represented by a majority of the Hindus or a majority of the Muslims, whether those Hindus and Muslims seek their way into the Legislature by means of the joint electorate or the separate electorates.

It is some times said that the constitution which is being drawn at St. James's Palace is not going to be the last word on it. We shall rectify it afterwards. But we should always remember that one false step leads to many and once we deviate from the right principle we are likely to lose ourselves in the tangled web which we weave for ourselves. We have already seen into what ditch the separate electorates have led us. There seems to be no end to the demand of reservations and separations and weightage and the rest of it. The Muslims are in a minority in certain other provinces and the Sikhs are in a minority in one province and the depressed classes are in a minority all over and so they all want reservation and weightage and separate electorate and what not.

ONLY SOLUTION.

Our solution and salvation lies only on national lines. A base fear and a groundless suspicion of each other is leading us astray. It has been fostered and nourished by the third party which is in power and rules over us both. Let us not be blind to the real facts of the case. Let us realise that there is no clash of interest amongst the followers of the two great religions who form the two component parts of the Indian nation.

I am glad to find that this view is fast gaining ground. It is recognised by millions of Muslims who follow the Congress and who during the last struggle sent twelve thousand of their fellow religionists to jail. It is also recognised by the young generation who with one voice denounce all privileges and all conditions for their liberty. The other day young men declared from a public platform that even independence was too dear to be brought with separate electorate. They knew that independence so gained could only be a shadow and never the substance. The responsibility for the future Government of India rests on all her men and women. It is therefore just fit and right that we should all come together this afternoon to express our views on this most vital of all problems.

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FAVOUR PURCHASES

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly report dated Bombay Nov. 11:—

The important event of the week was the American Bureau estimate of the crop on the 9th instant coinciding with the Divali Moorat. The estimate was expected to be large but turned out to be even larger than expected, being over 16.9 million bales and indicates that the crop this year will be the second largest ever produced. However, owing to large buying orders after the publication of the Bureau Report, the market both in America and in Bombay was not only steady but firmed up considerably. This was due partly to the feeling that the price level and other factors discounted the large Bureau and that therefore there was not much scope for a big fall, and partly to the fact that Silver had jumped up another five rupees this week on Sino Japanese war news and recommendations of the Committee of Experts appointed to advise action for improving the position of Silver. (The Committee consisted of Earnest L. Franklin, of Samuel Montague, Van Walree, Amsterdam Banker, and Marshall W. Tuthill New York, and recommends:—

A more stable price level and higher quotation, and a sales agreement between North American producers and the Indian Government, and also suggests that the probable scarcity of Gold might be alleviated by the use of silver as part cover for notes.

There was again persistent rumour in the early part of the period under review that Japan was also going off the Gold Standard and that as she is India's largest customer so far as raw cotton is concerned cotton prices would be adversely affected thereby. However, that report is denied and a Reuter telegram (sent from London on November 7 but received by them today) states that Japan intends to remain on Gold Standard. The highest closing London New York cross-rate was 3.82 on the 10th instant, the lowest 3.75 1/2 on the 4th instant and to-day's latest is 3.78 3/4. The New York market this week shows a nett advance of 5 points. Early, the market was easy on bearish private crop estimates and Southern selling but afterwards advanced on trade and speculator buying and short covering. At the close, however, the market reacted on liquidation. The highest closing price for the December position touched during the period was 6.75 on the 9th instant and the lowest 6.47 on the 4th instant. The Bureau Report published on the 9th instant estimated the crop at 16,903,000 bales against 16,284,000 bales as per the previous report and 14,438,000 bales this time last year. The Ginnings have been 12,130,000 bales against 10,864,000 bales same time last year. The Yield per acre is given as 197.8 lbs. compared with 154.2 lbs at this time last year.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Our local market closes Rs. 4 3/4 lower. The market at first was firm in sympathy with America, but later eased on improvement in the cross-rate. The market further declined on the night of the 9th instant on receipt of bearish Bureau Report but soon firmed up on steadier advices from America and in sympathy with the strength in Silver. The highest rate for Broach-A/May touched during the period was Rs. 191 1/4 on the 6th instant and the lowest Rs. 180 1/2 on the 9th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 10 3/4. To-day's closing rates are:—Broach-A/May Rs. 187 3/4; Oomra-D/Jan. Rs. 185; Bengal-D/Jan. Rs. 145 1/4.

PURCHASE COTTON.

We believe the technical position of the market is somewhat better than last week for purchases and the rate is also lower here. It is possible that the market may remain narrow for the time being but as we continue to remain in stations, we are in favour of purchasing especially for long pull ... ing now and at lower.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
November 14.
Varela, Curruthus, Busrah.
Vita, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
November 15.
Belnor, Lyvertson, Rangoon.
Balarpur, Nelson, Rangoon.

LOADING.
November 14.
Steamer Bloemfontain for Liverpool.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busrah with a general cargo and 170 passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S & D Coy's steamer Badarpur sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Nov. 14.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 26-11, M M & Co.
3 City of Bath Karachi 17-11 K Nixon and Co.
5 Genoa Maru, Kobe, 22-11, N Y. Kaisha.
7 Mundra, London 17-11 M M & Co.
8 Tango Maru Japan 14-11 N Y Kaisha.
9 Moncalieri, Trieste, 15-11, L T and M I
10 Belnor, Rangoon, 15-11, K Nixon and Co.
11 Mirzapore Kobe 16-11 M M & Co.
12 California Liverpool 19-11 G Trading Co.
14 Silverelm New York 14-11 Volkart Bros.
15 Hohenfels, Bremen, 17-11, L Edwards Ltd.
16 Karagola Durban 18-11 M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

8 Borneo Maru Japan 20-11 O S Kaisha
9 Gharinda, Calcutta, 15-11, M M and Co.
10-11 Jalavihar Rangoon N F Scindia S N Co.
12/13 Nirpura Karachi 15-11 M M and Co.
14 Indira. Karachi, 14-11, Malabar S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

B Hatimura, Rangoon 15-11 M M and Co.
C/R Nagina, Calcutta, 15-11, M. M. and Co.
D/E Storviken Rangoon 20-11 Scindia S N Co.
F Fager, Bangkok, N. F. F. F. Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 13-11, P & O S N Co.
Celebes Maru 24-11 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru, 19-11. N Y Kaisha.
Naldera 20-11 P and O S N Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Rawalpindi, 20-11. P & O S N Co.
Malwa 20-11. P & O S N Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Sumatra, 16-11, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan. 28-12 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 30-11 G T Co.
C/Bedford 14-11 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence 27-11 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Argenfels 28-11 L Edward Ltd.
FROM NEW YORK.
C/Carlise 20-10 F F Campbell & Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja 21-11 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 28-11, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mundra N F, M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels, N F L Edwards Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Mirzapore, N F, P and O S N Co.
Genoa Maru 22-11 N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 20-11 O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH
Bankura 18-11 M M and Co.
Varela 20-11 M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Gharinda, N F M M & Co.
Stoviken 23-11 S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Hatimura N F M M and Co.
FOR COLOMBO
Nagzia N F, M M and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.
[illegible]-Hind P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
[illegible] M M and Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Hohenfels, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Mirzapore, N F P and O S. N. Co.
Genoa Maru N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru O S Kaisha
FROM BUSRAH.
Bankura M M and Co.
Varela M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Sharmila, M M & Co.
Stouvike N F S S N Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Hatimara, N. F. M. M. and Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
Nagina M. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES
Jalavihar 13-11-31.
Indira 13-11-31.
Nirpura 14-11-31.
Aungban 13-11-31.
Genoa Maru 13-11-31.
Tajandom 13-11-31.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 14.

S S D'Jambi; Agents: L Edwards Ltd; from Hamburg:—82 cases lamps, 174 cases machinery, 73 cases glassware, 130 cases paper, 55 cases worsted yarn, 20 cases woollen yarn, 175 cases slates, 50 cases slate pencils, 24 cases stoves, 25 cases corks, 70 cases E' ware, 440 cases wood pulp, 60 cases medicine, 89 cases vegetable products, 50 cases insulators, 70 bundles Y M sheets, 150 bundles Y M circles, 75 bundles Y M squares, 300 bundles copper sheets, 43 drums colour, 650 drums edible oil, 460 drums dyes dry, 91 drums chemicals, 50 drums M A foil, 680 pieces aspine logs.

From Bremen:—350 cases beer, 49 cases hinges, 266 bundles steel bars, 24 bundles wire, 94 bundles brassware, 100 bundles alum, ware, 38 bundles bolts and nuts, 235 cases slates, 348 casks chemicals.

From Antwerp:—121 cases glass ware, 32 cases nails, 80 cases starch, 171 cases brandy, 367 bundles steel joists, 1333 bundles steel bars, 3104 bundles steel hoops, 243 bundles steel plates, 240 bundles steel circles, 62 bundles steel angles, 286 bundles steel flats, 12 cases wine, 35 cases E'ware, 40 cases zinc dust, 74 drums chemicals, 368 rolls wire.

For Rotterdam:—20 cases soap, 15 cases wine, 50 cases schooner, 80 cases medicine, 30 cases gin, 148 cases bolts and nuts, 1250 cases vegetable products, 120 cases beer, 145 cases schanapps, 300 bags dextrine, 350 bags farina, 190 bags starch, 1633 bags sugar, 165 cases cheese, 87 cases paper, 1270 drums dyes dry, 75 drums dyes paste, 50 drums cod lever oil, 129 drums straw boards, 1200 drums asphalt, 469 bundles tubes.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Nov. 14.

S S California, for Liverpool:—2 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 25 bags kang and 70 bags niger seed, J Dayal; 250 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal & Co; 30 bales cotton thread waste, A L Zaveri; 250 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 1232 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co; 660 bags ground nut cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

For Glasgow:—1980 bags ground nut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 2690 bags linseed oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 935 bags linseed oil cakes and 680 bags groundnut cakes, Ishwardas & Co.

S S Hohenfels, for Hamburg:—690 bags linseed oil cakes, H Ramji & Co; 29 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd

For Copenhegan:—25 bales cotton fly, Textile Products. Ltd.

S S Pilsna, for Trieste:—3043 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd; 125 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Venice:—140 bales cotton fly B Karsondas & Co; 200 bags castor seed and 640 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.

For Ancona:—1400 bags castorseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Jaffa:—8 bales cotton yarn, R Shantilal & Co; 20 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Famagusta:—52 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Port Said:—45 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co,

For Tripoli:—20 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

For Beyrouth:—20 bales cotton yarn, A El. Ejil.

S S Mondra, for Havre:—55 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For London:—226 bags ground nut cakes, W Latham & Co.

For Hull:—1144 bags myrabollum P Mathradas & Co.

S S Bloemfontain, for Antwerp:—800 bags kardi seed, T S Thadani & Son; 1000 bags joowar, T S Thadani & Son; 114 bags kang, T S Thadani & Son; 681 bags castorseed, S Nagindas; 150 bales hemps, M Nissim.

S S Ranpura, for London:—302140 Rs. bar gold, R Gokuldas; 315321 Rs. bar gold, Netherland Tdg Society; 224799 Rs. bar gold, Mercantile Bank of India; 81418 Rs. bar gold, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; 238421 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India; 225755 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corp.; 14 bales animal skin, H A Amin; 7 bales animal skin, A Azizulla.

S S Mirzapore, for Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Genova Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru, for Shanghai:—96 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

For Kobe:—225 bales cotton raw O Suleman & Co.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Nov. 14.

December	6.34
January	6.46
March	6.63
May	6.81
July	6.99

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Nov. 14.

December	6.35
January	6.45
Middling Spot	6.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Nov. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	47,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 14.

	10-10 a.m.	Saturday's closing.
November 1931		4.69
December 1931		4.67
January 1932	4.74	4.67
February 1932		4.69
March 1932	4.77	4.71
April 1932		4.74
May 1932	4.82	4.77
June 1932		4.79
July 1932	4.87	4.82
August 1932		4.84
September 1932		4.87
October 1932		4.89
November 1932		4.91
		Saturday's Price.
Middling Spot		5.02

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.70
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.82
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.94
Oomra Good	4.32
Oomra Fully Good	4.42
Oomra Fine	4.57
Bengal Good	4.17
Bengal Fully Good	4.27
Bengal Fine	4.37
Scinde Fully Good	4.27
Scinde Fine	4.37
Scinde Superfine	4.47

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Nov. 14.

Sakellaridis November	7.13
January	7.29
March	7.46
May	7.62
July	7.77
October	8.05
November	8.05
F.G.F. Spot	7.55

LONDON SILVER.
London, Nov. 14.
Silver:—India and the Continent small buyers. Sellers are holding back.
Spot ..... 21-9/16d.
Forward ..... 21-3/8d.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 14
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-9-5

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 14.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 14.

T T London on Berlin	15.87-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	9.38
T T London on Brussels	27.09
T T London on Madrid	43.59
T T London on Milan	73.06
T T London on Berne	19.34
T T London on Paris	96.12
T T London on Prague	127.50
T T London on New York (Closing)	3.77-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Nov. 14.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
No offers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £12-15-0.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Nov./Dec. sellers £11-15-0

LINSEED OIL.
London, Nov. 14.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
December sellers 15/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:
Jan./April sellers 17/7-1/2.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Nov. 14.

B/C. RATE:—
T T 1/6 3/32
D D 1/6 1/8
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 5/32 Nov./Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Feb./March.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 9/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/16 Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 17/32 Feb.
NEW YORK
B C Rate T T 356
Banks Selling T T 356
Banks Buying T T 348
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 720
Banks Buying D D 792
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 174 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 166
HONGKONG
Banks Selling D D 95 [illegible]8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 128 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 73
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.76 13th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/16 14th inst.
Japan/London 2/7 5/8 13th inst.
London/Paris 96.00 13th inst.
London/Belgium 27.25 13th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.25 13th inst.
London/Italy 73.00 13th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, Dull.
Gold £5.9.3 12th instant £5.9.0 13th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 7/16 12th inst. 21 1/8 13th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 1/4 12th inst. 20 15/16 13th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 5/8 12th inst. 35 5/8 13th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 3/4 p.c. 12th inst. 5 3/4 p.c. 13th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 1/8 p.c. 12th inst. 6 1/8 p.c. 13th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 3 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

LINSEED.
London, Nov. 14.
Lorseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Nov./Dec. sellers £11-11-3.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. ton:—
November sellers £10-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay ton:—
Nov./Dec. sellers £12-2-6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Nov. 14.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-15/16d.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Nov. 14.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—Nov./Dec. quoted 27/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Parcels:—Nov./Dec. value 26/6.
Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Nov./Dec. sellers 29/1-1/2.
Parcels:—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Nov. 14
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25.
C and F Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/9 nominal.
C and F Bombay:—
Nov/Dec. per cwt 8/9-1/2 nominal
C and F Karachi:—
Nov/Dec per cwt 8/9-1/2 nominal

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Nov. 14.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot:—6-1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, Nov. 14
Chartered Bank of India A and China £13-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £110.
P & O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £85-1/4.
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £74.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £99-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £39-1/2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £45-1/2.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan £53-1/2.
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan £73-1/2.
Consols 2½ p.c. £54-1/2.
War Loan 5 p.c. £97-1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £92.

LONDON METALS.
London, Nov. 14.
Market closed.
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Nov. 14
Demand Bills 376.00

London.—The British Tennis Star "Bunny" Austin was married in London on Saturday to actress Miss Phyllis Konstam.—Reuter.

London.—Playing the 13th match of their tour at Leicester against Leicestershire and East Midlands XV the unbeaten South African touring team suffered their first defeat, losing by 30 points to 29.—Reuter.

London.—At York in Amateur International Football, England defeated Ireland by three goals to two evening last year's defeat at Belfast when England lost by three goals to one.—Reuter.

THE CONSERVATIVES COMMAND

(Continued From Page 6.)

have at once imposed them. The Conservative Party managers however, seized the opportunity for a General Election, holding as their trump card the fear of a collapsed currency, and the need of a strong hand to save the situation. Their plans have succeeded beyond expectations; the Conservatives hold an easy majority over all others in the Commons; the House of Lords is now, as always, in their pockets. They can now decide policy.

EFFECT ON INDIAN POLICY.

For India the Election means the replacement of the masked Imperialism of the Labourites by Imperialism, naked and unashamed. We shall see again the policy of 'resolute rule and no nonsense' as indeed was presaged by certain speeches of Sir Samuel Hoare, tempered only by the fear of general non-co-operation. The hopes of Mr. Gandhi and other Indians of obtaining freedom through the Round Table Conference, always illusory, have become definitely absurd. The only proper, the only dignified course open to the Delegates is to take their passage back to India. Should they fail to do so, they will disorganise and split the National movement, as in England the Labour Movement is disorganised and split.

SUGGESTION TO INDIAN LEADERS.

Indian patriots, however, may well hail the changed situation with the sigh of relief. The real danger to liberty comes not from the die-hards whose acts goad the most apathetic to action, and whose policy unites as one man the whole of India outside the Rajahs, the landlords and a few capitalists. The real danger lies in the vague alluring speeches, the empty promises of men like Mr. MacDonald and his group of Labourite phrase-mongers. In the face of a dozen disillusionments, many Indians, like credulous children, have pinned their hopes to these tinsel Socialists, whose every acts so consistently belied their words. It was, let us hope, under the spell of their language that Mr. Gandhi called off the non-co-operation movement at Delhi, and that he subsequently betook himself to London. The time for this infatuation is now past. We are in Sir Samuel Hoare's phrase, "getting away from phrases and generalities." We are back to Lord Birkenhead.

Indian patriots and British workers may perhaps learn from this election a wider lesson. High ideals by themselves are not enough. We must look at our world not through a mist of words and aspirations, but with clear eyes, recognising men's minds are formed by material conditions; that they move under the spur of definite material needs. Politics are the supreme expression of economic interests. The State is the organisation of the dominant class. These facts should be graven in letters of steel over the doors of every Society or League which aspires to influence for good human life and the government of men.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(Continued from page 8.)

was in technical charge of three provinces, viz., Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. In 1922, the same area was split up between two Directors and the Director in Bombay was put in charge of Western Circle comprising of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. From 1925, the same officer holds no administrative responsibility, but is in charge of two Divisions of the Bombay Presidency only, comprising less than 1/3 the area originally administered; and yet draws the same emoluments from the Department as he drew in 1915.

This is an example of only one cadre; but if an inquisitive and enterprising member of the public were to look into the various other cadres of all administrative, executive and ministerial grades of the various branches of the Department, he would find similar waste. Every member of the service in its higher branches is paid in excess of his market value. Every cadre has got a superfluous staff of five to twenty per cent; and unless a real effort is made to cut down the expenditure in this commercial Department, the poor man in the street will have to pay through his nose for his postal and telegraph service.

WHERE THE PROFITS WENT.

It was only in 1922 that the postal rates were doubled from three pies per post card and six pies per envelope, under the plea that the Department was working at a loss; and the services were underpaid considering the rise in the cost of living during the war period. This alleged loss became a profit of 62 lakhs in 1925-26 after the various scales were raised. The Department, however, instead of conserving these profits for a rainy day, or reducing the postal rates, secured not only an increase, proportionate to the increase in revenue, but double the increase. The result is that the Government now find themselves in a quandary, and are approaching the Legislature for a further increase in postal rates by 50 per cent. The Legislature would be failing in their duty to the dumb masses, if they agree to this further 'loot.'

VICIOUS CIRCLE.

The Government are moving in a vicious circle. They increase their expenditure, create a loss; and ask for an increase in rates. The Legislature assents to this increase but the Government put a forced 'double march' on the expenditure with the result that before ten years are out and while the prices have fallen to almost pre-war level the Government approach the Legislature with a long face for an increase in rates on the plea of recurring losses. The members of the Legislature, if they have got any sense of responsibility in them, should flatly refuse this proposed rise in rates and compel the Government to cut their expenditure to the very minimum before they ask for an increase. They must cut down their superfluous staff; and bring down the wages to the pre-war level. Only a strong stand on the Legislature's part will save the situation. The poor man's post card should not be taxed any more. He simply cannot afford to spend 9 pies for it. He will resort to Satyagraha and write fewer letters, the result of which will be that the Government will be where they are or even worse off.

BURDEN ON THE POOR.

The Government now proposes to raise the value of an envelope from one anna one pie to one anna three pies, while the post card rate is to stand at six pies. Who utilises these postcards, we ask! Are not the postcards used only by the poor, who have no commercial news to convey? The Government are, therefore, proposing to continue taxing the poor and the rich by 15 per cent; a proposal against all canons of justice and fairplay.

NATIONAL SONGS PROHIBITED

Magistrate Bans Sundarambal's Play.

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 4.

The Travancore Police Officials provided a shock for thousands of theatre goers who had assembled, despite the rains at the Arya Sala Theatre to see and hear Mr. Kittappa, and Miss Sundarambal for the second time in the historical play "Pavalakkodi". On Saturday last Miss Sundarambal, acting her featured role of "Valli", sang the famous choice national songs including "Motilal Nehru" songs. The C.I.D. officials deputed to watch the play promptly reported the matter to the authorities. The manager of the dramatic troupe was asked to see the Assistant Superintendent of Police in that connection on Monday. He was informed that objectionable national songs were banned and that if Miss Sudaramoal sung them she would be prohibited from acting. Last evening Miss Sundarambal received the following order from the District Magistrate:—

"Whereas it is reported that songs sung by you in the course of your acting the part of "Valli" as the heroine in the drama enacted at the Arya Sala Theatre, Trivandrum, on Saturday the 21st October, have caused much sensation and are like to endanger the public peace and whereas for preservation of the public peace, it is necessary to do so, I hereby direct you in exercise of the powers vested in me under Clause 4, Section 25 of Regulation 4 of 1895 not to sing such songs in any of the places in the District until the prohibitory order is cancelled by me.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court, this 17th day of Thulam 1107.

(Sd.)——————,
District Magistrate.

Miss Sundarambal, offering explanation, said that she used to sing national songs in other places and was not aware they were prohibited at Trivandrum. She undertook to abstain from singing them until the ban was lifted. The District Magistrate, after this, said that facilities would be given to stage the drama billed for last night but an eleventh hour surprise was provided by the Police who said that until the Commissioner had actually permitted it, the drama could not be staged. Many of those who had purchased tickets claimed refund and hundreds went home greatly disappointed.

Further development are awaited.—"Swarajya."

RAJASTHANI MUSLIM CONFERENCE

To Be Held In 2nd Week Of December

(From a Correspondent).
JAIPUR, Nov. 13.

The Rajasthani Muslim Nationalist Conference will be held in the second week of December instead of during the U.R.S. Fair as announced previously. The exact date and the name of the president shall be announced later on when all arrangements are complete. In the meantime I appeal to Rajasthani Muslims to shake up their lethargy and rise up against the communalists and communalism and also to make the said conference a grand success befitting to the high name of this land of heroes.

BOMBAY PATHAN ARRESTED AT KOHAT

Alleged Criminal Breach Of Trust

Rakimkhan Bhai Khan, a Pathan watchman of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company was arrested at Kohat and brought down to Bombay on the charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 4,725.

The accused, it was alleged, was entrusted with six insurance letters for registration in Bombay, for an aggregate sum of Rs. 4,725 but was not seen afterwards. A complaint was lodged with the police and he was arrested at Kohat, his native place.

The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday and remanded to police custody pending further police enquiries.

ECHO OF HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG WRONGS

Muslim Tarun Sangha Secretary Arrested.

SERAJGANJ, Nov. 9.

Syed Asad-ud-dowla Shirazee (son of late Maulana Syed Ismail Shirazee) Honorary Secretary of the Bangiya Muslim Tarun Sangha and member of the A. I. C. C. and All-India Muslim League was arrested yesterday at 6-30 a.m. at his residence, Banikunja, Serajganj under Section 124-A, I.P.C. for delivering alleged seditious speeches in Calcutta on Hijli and Chittagong atrocities. He was released on a bail of Rs. 2000. The case comes up for hearing on the 16th before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

Hindu Appraisers Retirement

A large gathering of the staff of the Bombay Customs House assembled in the Grand Hotel on Saturday to bid farewell to Mr. Madhavrao G. Gothaskar, Appraiser, who retired from the Customs service that day. Mr. J. Mooney, Principal Appraiser, presided at the dinner which was followed after the reception of the principal guest, and eulogised his services to the mercantile community for the last 23 years when he served the Customs House.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER, 16, 1931

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Mr. Brailsford's Fateful Forecast Of R.T.C.

"I FOR ONE SHALL BE ASTONISHED IF CONFERENCE LEADS TO ANYTHING HAPPIER THAN RESUMPTION OF LAST YEAR'S STRUGGLE".

(H. N. BRAILSFORD.)

This fall the Round Table Conference has a human interest for London which it lacked last year. Then it was dazzled by the diamonds and the turbans of the Princes: it was attracted by the new idea of a federal union: it forgot with remarkable ease the leaders of the Indian masses who lay silenced in jail. To-day its interest is centered on the singular little man who remainds it, by the sym ol of his meakre clothink, that these "half-starved millions" exist. The Princes, indeed, are with us once more, magnificent as ever, and with them are the clever lawyers, the spokesmen of high finance and the Mohammedan leaders, but it is no longer on them that our eyes are bent. They can be placated. Our drama turns on the emaciated little figure in homespun, who spares a few hours for talks with statesmen from the long days which he devotes to intercourse with the workers of East London and Lancashire. He holds our fate in his hands. With all his gentleness and courtesy, he is capable of smashing with a remorseless rejection all the schemes which titled but unrepresentative persons are working out in the courtly chambers of St. James's Palace. He knows what he means to obtain, and if the hope of getting it should vanish, he will pack up his spinning-wheel and return to India. With a word he can bring about the resumption of civil disobedience. Trade will stand still and taxes will cease to flow into the exchequer. And how, one asks, with the pound tumbling, would that end? This little man may bring an empire down.

GANDHIJI'S DEMANDS.

What, then, does Mr. Gandhi want, or rather on what will he insist? The range of debate in the making of this constitution streaches to infinity, for it covers not only all the usual issue—state (or, as they are called in India provincial) rights versus federal rights, relations of the two chambers, apportionment of provincial and federal subjects and the franchise—but also many that are peculiar to India—guarantees for the rights of religious minorities, the Mohammedans especially, and above all the relationship of the new federal India to the British Empire.

Some of these issues, though they are of the first importance for India's internal politics, may be dismissed from this survey, for they do not endanger the settlement. It is probable that the franchise, even in the provinces and still more in the federal elections, will rest on a narrow basis of property, and that the "snail-starved millions" of the villages will be powerless to use politics to raise their degraded standard of life. India is patient, and even Mr. Gandhi, though he calls himself an old man, is not in a hurry. The franchise can be amended, and there may be a clause prescribing revision after five years. The demands of the Mohammedans are exacting: compromise is far off and the attitude of the two chief communities to each other was never worse. The main issue that divides them is the demand of the Moslems that their electors shall continue to be registered and to vote in separate airtight constituencies. It is a wretched system, which forbids collaboration, puts a premium on intolerance, emphasizes the medieval outlook, checks the evolution of a modern secular state and hampers the growth of parties with a social and economic programme. But even over this anomaly India can be patient. The younger generation, which puts India first and Islam second, is gaining ground very rapidly in the Moslem rank and file. It may even to-day be the majority. If the Moslem leaders will but consent to a clause providing for the abandonment on terms of this privilege after a five-year period, should the majority of the Moslem electors consent to this change, this difficulty will not destroy the settlement. India is thinking in long periods of time: she will tolerate much that she dislikes, if only the power to change it will one day be hers.

EXPLOSIVE ISSUES.

The explosive issues lie elsewhere, in the ties which will still bind a nominally self-governing India to the Empire in London. They are numerous and formidable. The Viceroy and the provincial Governors will still be armed with wide powers of veto over legislation. These are seldom used, even to-day, but they act none the less as an invisible bridle. The Viceroy will retain in his personal capacity, as the representative of the imperial government in London, control over the army, foreign policy and—most important of all—over the relations of the Indian government with the Princes. Finance is heavily fettered. The army will be a fixed charge. The high salaries of British officials can be cut, if at all, only by the imperial government. Currency, the gold reserve and the external debt will all be beyond the competence of the Federal Legislature and of the Indian Ministry responsible to it. Some of these checks and safeguards are said to be temporary and transitional, but there has been no hint of a willingness to name a time limit. Were that done, India's monumental patience might respond. As things stand, what Indians see is that 85 per cent of the central expenditure has been placed beyond their control. That statement, true though it is, involves an exaggeration, for Indians are reckoning the service of the debt, most of it reproductive: there they suffer with the rest of us. The fact remains, moreover, that over provincial expenditure there is no check (save the risk of the Governor's veto), and it includes almost everything save the army—the social services, the police, industry and agriculture, irrigation and much else.

From this big field of debate two issues stand out as peculiarly delifate. They are the two which the Moderates at the first conference passed over almost in silence, aware of the danger that lurks in them. On them, however, Mr. Gandhi, in a long and intimate talk which I had with him the other day, insisted with especial emphasis. The army is the first of them, the relations of the Viceroy with the Princes is the second. It is possible that the control of the currency may come to figure as a third, or India is sore over the British policy of deflation which has cursed her for many a year, and enjoy the dictatorship of the City of London's bankers as little as our own Labor movement.

FUTURE OF ARMY.

About the army one need say little. While it remains in India under British control and command, we conquer India daily. While even this may be regarded as transitional, the length of time which must elapse before India can build up an adequate army of her own is likely to be so long that this soothing word has little meaning for the present generation. Mr. Gandhi, moreover, mystic and ascetic though he is, is a realist, with his eyes fixed on budgets and taxes. For the abstractions of politics he cares not at all: in all he has done he had one central purpose, to lighten the burden of taxation that presses on the peasants and to release from the revenues sums that may be spent on education and the health services. How can he hope to do that, if the army still eats up 26 percent of the central and provincial budgets taken together, leaving for the social services (after the debt and the police have been provided for) only a miserable 8 percent? There are thus two issues—control and reduction. The question in the concrete comes to this: Will the British government so far trust India as to cut down drastically the white garrison which it quarters, in effect, on these ill nourished villages, and place it under the control of an Indian ministry? Some reduction there certainly will be, but I question whether spontaneously any British government will approaih Mr. Gandhi's expectations. Control is even more difficult. British troops and officers could not be transferred without their consent, but technically that obstacle could be circumvented by voluntary re-enlistment in new Indian units. The economic crisis, while it has lessened the ability to resist Indian demands, has at the same time sharpened the national sensitiveness.

INTELLIGENT -FORECAST.

The questions that centre round the Princes are as vital and scarcely less difficult. If British Conservatives and the more imperially minded Liberals have consented to Indian self-government, it is only because they are shrewd enough to realize that these Princes will serve in the new India as the Viceroy's bodyguard, a force whose loyalty to the Crown, to British interests and to every conservative cause can be implicitly trusted. At present the bureaucracy retains a measure of control over the elected legislature through the presence in them of a big, disciplined contingent of nominated officials. These will disappear, but in the Federal Legislature the Princes will take their place. They claim and will receive at least 40 percent of the seats in its two Chambers. Their representatives will not be elected: they will be the tame nominees of Princes who rarely respect the civil rights of their subjects, and never yield their political power. With an immovable conservative block of this kind, re-enforced by the Moslems and other backward groups from British India, the hope of a progressive majority recedes into the region of the impossible. But that is not, as Indians see it, the worst aspect of this arrangement. These Princes, with all their pomp and wealth, are only nominally sovereign. They are tenants-at-will, whom the Viceroy may depose for reasons of which, in the last resort, he is the sole judge. That is the explanation of their celebrated loyalty, which some would call abject subservience. While this princely contingent dominates the Federal Legislature, India will indeed have a dark-skinned government, but she will be subject, as she is to-day, to the manipulation and wire-pulling of the white bureaucracy.

All this Indians perceive. The Moderates would bow to it fatalistically, and preferably in silence. That is not Mr. Gandhi's way. He will demand that the relations of the Princes be transferred from the Viceroy's personal control to that of the Indian Ministry. There he will encounter a flat and unyielding refusal. It is too soon to risk a confident prediction, but I for one shall be astonished if this Conference leads to anything happier than a resumption of last year's struggle.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

Indian Delegates Demand Representation On Conference

FAR-REACHING EFFECTS INVOLVED.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A joint letter is sent to-day to the Prime Minister on the Burma Round Table Conference signed amongst others by Mr. Srinivas Sastri, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Pandit Malaviya, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Ramchandrarao, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. V. Giri, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Dr. Datta, Mrs. Subbaroyan, Mr. Jadhav, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Sardar Sampuran Singh and Dr. B. S. Moonje.

The signatories want to know the Premier's intention as to what is going to be the relation between Burma and the Indian Round Table Conference. They ask whether the Federal Structure Committee and the Plenary Session will have an opportunity of reviewing the Burma Conference, as important financial, economic and labour interests form part of the discussion with far-reaching permanent affects on India.

They believe that the question cannot be fairly solved without Indian non-official opinion being represented on the Burma Conference. They demand that at the Burma Conference at least ten members from the British Indian Delegation should be elected to serve.

RAILWAY TALKS IN DECEMBER.

NEW DELHI, November 14.

The fourth half-yearly meeting between the Railway Board and the all-India Railwaymens' Federation will, it is understood, take place in the first week of December when the following subjects will be discussed:—

(1) Recognition of the rules of the Unions and (2) Indebtedness of Railway employees.

PARTY AT VICEROY'S HOUSE

NEW DELHI, November 14.

H. E. the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon gave an afternoon party at the Viceroy's House to meet members of the Legislature. They received the guests who numbered over 400 in the great Durbar Hall after which the assemblage partook of tea and refreshments.—A.P.

BOMBAY NAUJAWAN CONFERENCE.

Response From Students.

The Secretary of the Bombay Naujawan Bharat Sabha writes.—

It has now been definitely fixed to hold the Naujawan Conference on the 28th and 29th instant in Jinnah Hall (Congress House). Kunwar Brijesh Singh of Kalakankar will preside over the Conference.

The Reception Committee membership fee and Delegates' fee have been fixed at Re. 1 and Annas 4 respectively. Visitors' tickets of Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 also have been issued.

As only a limited number of seats for visitors is reserved those desirous of attending the Conference as visitors are requested to get them early from the Sabha's Office at Dwarkadas Mansion, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

There is a very great response from the student community and every college is expected to send at least 50 delegates for the Conference. Besides, delegates from all over India from the various Naujawan Sabhas and youth organisations will also attend. The Bombay Naujawans are carrying on with the Conference work vigorously which promises to be a great success.

Bombay Naujawans And Temple Satyagraha.

The Eexecutive Committee of the Bombay Naujwan Bharat Sabha passed the following resolution, at its meeting held on Sunday morning:—

"This meeting of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, while sympathising with the efforts of the so-called untouchables at Nasik and Guruvayur to fight out the disabilities at present forced upon them by the higher classes, takes this occasion to point out that all religious, political, and civic disabilities are due to the economic condition of the so-called untouchables and takes this opportunity of urging upon the "untouchables" the immediate necessity of beginning a relentless struggle against the domination of imperialists and indigenous upper classes who have reduced them to this deplorable state."

H. S. DAL TRAINING CAMP FOR AKOLA.

(From a Correstondent.)

AKOLA, Nov. 13.

Mr. Brijlal Biyani; Member-in-charge, Berar Hindustani Seva Dal will open a Provincial Training Camp for Sainiks from 1st of December 1931. The Camp will train about 50 sainiks including ladies for whom special and suitable arrangements will be made under the supervision of Mrs. Durgabai Joshi.

"MINORITIES' AGREEMENT."

SIR HUBERT CARR'S LETTER TO AGA KHAN.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Sir Hubert Carr has addressed a letter to the Aga Khan stating that there appears to be some misunderstanding that the claims advanced on behalf of the Europeans in the Minorities' agreement for equal rights with Indian-born subjects in all industrial and commercial activities mean something more than the position admitted for the European community in the resolution of the Minorities Sub-Committee last January and says that it is incorrect. There was no intention to assert any rights not covered in that resolution.

"I am confident that no misunderstanding existed in your mind, for it is not likely that the Muslim delegation would have been prepared to accept the claims on the matter of commerce and industry which have not been accepted by the whole Conference." Sir Hubert Carr adds that he is sending the letter in order to clear up the position as there is no doubt that some misunderstanding exists.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

Labour's Protest At Calcutta

CALCUTTA, November 14.

The Labour Union presided over by Mr. K. C. Roy Choudhury, M.L.C., passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the exclusion of Labour in the Minorities Pact which was described as a negation of elementary justice probably productive of grave discontent among the working classes and also as contrary to the Whitley Commission's recommendations.—A.P.

BUDDHISTS AT SARANATH CONFERENCE

BENARES, Nov. 12

The Bhuddists assembled at Saranath this morning visited Saranath ruins and guides explained the positions of various monastaries which once existed and the ruins of which were brought out as a result of archaeological excavation. The stories were listened to with much reverence by buddhist women and influenced their minds so much that many of them sobbed when visiting the place. Bodhi saplings brought from Anardhapura (Ceylon) were planted by Dhammapala and Rai Bahadur Dayaram Sahni of the Archaeological department.

In the afternoon the convention was held under the presidency of Dr. Surendranath Das Gupta, Principal of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.—A.P.

TAGORE'S 70TH BIRTHDAY.

Celebrations In Calcutta.

The Tagore Septuagenary Celebrations Committee which was appointed at a public meeting in Calcutta in May last to celebrate the seventieth birth anniversary of the Poet Rabindranath Tagore have decided to hold the celebrations in the city of his birth during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

The programme that the Committee have adopted is in the form of a festival will extent over a full week which will be known as "Tagore Week." The programme includes items which will bring out the different aspects of the Poet's life-work and will stimulate a wider study of his life.

There will be several conferences a music festival, a dramatic performance and a Tagore fair which will include an exhibition and a programme of amusements. The Tagore Fair will be held in the Eden gardens, while the place for Exhibition will be the Town Hall. Membership fee is fixed at Rs. 5. Every member will be entitled to free admission to the various conferences, free admission to the Exhibition and the Mela ground, special facilities in respect of admission to the dramatic performances and the music festival and will be presented with a souvenir of the memorable occasion. Membership form duly filled along with the fees should be sent to Amal Home Esqr., Joint Secretary, Tagore Septuagenary Celebrations Committee, Central Municipal Office, Calcutta.

HOW TO REDRESS HIJLI AND CHITTAGONG WRONGS

Subash Bose's Message

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose was arrested on Wednesday afternoon at about 3 p.m. in a railway train at Tejgaon station while proceeding towards Dacca in connection with the work of the non-official Committee to enquire into the alleged police excesses following the Durno outrage. Sjt. Bose was taken to the Dacca Central Jail in a motor car.

At the time of his arrest Sjt. Bose was asked for a message and he gave the following:—

"Remember Chittagong and Hijli. They are not local but national wrong. Nothing short of full redress and reparation for these wrongs will satisfy us. I appeal to my countrymen to stand by the public demands made by us for the redress of the Chittagong and Hijli wrongs and carry on a nation-wide campaign.

"The Bengal Provincial Conference will meet shortly and lay down a programme of action. I suggest that if in the meantime the Government do not meet our demands we should launch a campaign for the boycott of British goods along with picketing. I hope the Bengal Provincial Conference will give a definite lead to Bengal in this matter.

CHALLENGE TO MANHOOD.

Asked what he would advise if for any reason the B. P. C. C. did not adopt an effective programme of action Sjt. Bose said "Chittagong and Hijli atrocities present a problem which concerns not the Bengal Congressmen alone but the people of Bengal as a whole. If the Congress organisations fail in their duty—and I am sure that they will not—there is no reason why the people should not take up the question. Self-respect, manhood and rights of the people have been trampled under foot and it is the duty of the people to vindicate them. In the last resort if the need arises I hope the public will constitute an organisation for the redress of Chittagong and Hijli wrongs and carry on the campaign till success is attained."

Concluding Sjt. Bose said: "Lest we forget I appeal to my countrymen all over India to observe the 16th day of every month as a Chittagong and Hijli day".—"Liberty".

Lord Delamere Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Nairobi.—Death has occurred of Lord Delamere.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The death has occurred of General Sir William Peyton K. C. B. —Reuter.

LT. SHEEHAN DISCHARGED.

His 'Bona-fide' Misapprehension.

SAHRANPUR, Nov. 12.

In discharging Lt. E. M. Sheehan this afternoon Mr. C. H. Cooke, District Magistrate, Sharanpur, remarked that the accused was protected by Section 79 when read with Section 100 and 103 I. P. C. and had, therefore, committed no offence. The Magistrate expressed sympathy with the parents of the deceased but remarked that the whole affair was an unfortunate accident and the contributory cause was undoubtedly the rash action of the deceased in jumping on to a moving train probably in order to evade detection in travelling without a ticket and in seeking to force his way into a closed compartment at dead of night by battering in the shutters.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment remarked that there was no dispute as to facts as expressed by the prosecution and defence witness except in a few comparatively minor details. He held that the accused fired three shots which resulted in the death of Clark under a "bona fide" misapprehension of the fact imagining that Clark was forcibly breaking his way into his compartment with the intention of committing murderous assault with or without robbery. The Magistrate said that in coming to this conclusion he had taken into consideration the following facts:—

(a) The accused was in an extremely nervous apprehensive and overwrought condition of mind owing to recent murderous attack on him;

(b) His imagination was highly strung owing to his having had to give evidence in train assault case only two days before;

(c) Accused was occuping the upper berth in a coupe at night so that the scene when Clark forced his way into the compartment was a replica of the recent assaut on Lt. Hext and himself;

(d) The accused was asleep when the incident occurred, and was rudely awakened,

(e) The train was in motion so that it could not reasonably be imagined that noise was caused by ordinary passenger seeking a lawful entry;

(f) The compartment was in darkness, and it was impossible for the accused to see who the intruder was;

(g) Lastly Lt. Sheehan could not have heard Clark say "Open the door."

It is also proved that Clark did not reply to challenges from the accused. The Magistrate remarked that the accused he made no attempt to deny what he did, but had admitted prosecution story in all but minor details. These were the actions nor the behaviour guilty man.—A.P.

NONNI BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Japanse To Withdraw After Completion

TRAIN LOAD OF PORTABLE GUNS TO TSITSIHAR.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mukden.—It is officially stated that temporary repairs to the Nonni River Bridge have been completed and Japanese engineers are now strengthening the Bridge for normal traffic, after which, according to official statements, the Japanese will withdraw and allow the Chinese to resume running of trains on the Taonan-Anganchi Line.

It seems unlikely, however, that if the Japanese withdraw the bridge will long remain intact, because Gen. Machangshan's supporters fear that the repaired bridge will be used to enable General Chang Hai Peng, the rival Chinese leader, to pour his troops into Heilung-kiang in order to take control.

A Tokio message states that a train passed through Manchuli this morning carrying a large number of portable guns to Tsitsihar.—Reuter.

HARBIN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

To Out-Flank Japanese Forces.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Harbin.—Fortified with thirty fieldguns, numerous trench-mortars and machine-guns, Gen. Machanshan's troops have taken up the position extending over two and half miles alongside the Chinese Eastern Railway, and powerful cavalry corps on both wings are believed to be endeavouring to outflank the Japanese troops from Harbin are proceeding to reinforce Machangshan contrary to the wishes of the Governor of Harbin who is pro-Japanese.—Reuter.

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